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INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 176-- BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 13 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
14 July	Morea ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind .		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,080

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA" 20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,411

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1st July	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th „	30th „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

438-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
Date about		
23rd July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Aug.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
13th July	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
18th July	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

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G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

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Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

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Bonus per	1000 p.a.
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Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

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(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
1927
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THE ORIENTAL'S
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1927	21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927 „	1,21,53,000

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A DECCANI GRADUATE TEACHER, able to teach French as second language to Standards IV and V and other subjects in the Municipal A. V. School. Please Apply to HIRALAL M. DESAI, B. A. Chairman, School Board, BANDRA.

A 30719

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, expert with all Office Work. Good salary, better prospects. Only Gujarati preferred. Write Box No. 2158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1033

A GOOD CHANCE—Wanted on very decent Salary and Commission a GENERAL MANAGER for an Indian Life Office of long standing. Only those should apply who can invest at least ten thousand rupees in the shares of the Company. For further details please correspond with Box No. 2154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 3060

WANTED—an experienced B.T. competent to teach English and Mathematics in Top classes for Akrarmani Coronation H. E. School (Govt.-aided), Malda. Benefit of Provident Fund. The selected candidate to be confirmed after 3 months' approved service. Apply very sharp, stating qualifications, age and past experiences. Salary according to qualifications. State the minimum expected. N. N. Mazumder, M.A., B.T., Head Master.

WANTED—for the Govt.-aided Subdivisional High English School at Kurigram (Dt. Rangpur) an undergraduate (perferably L.T.) on Rs. 35 (Thirty five) with benefits of Provident Fund. Other things being equal, a Mahammedan candidate will receive preference. Apply at once to J. N. Chakravarty, Esq., M.L.C., Secretary.

WANTED—A Hindu elderly experienced governess at a healthy place about 100 miles from Calcutta. Salary Rs. 40 free board and lodge apply with copies of testimonials to B. Chatterjee, 5, Lansdowne Lane, Calcutta.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."

EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.

L 30723A

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President.—W. YOUNAN, M.B., C.M. (Edin).

Secy.—S. K. NAG, M.D. M

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2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L R1024

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY 5th July 1928.

To

The SHERIFF of BOMBAY.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned, request you to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay to adopt the following resolution:

"That this Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay begs to draw the attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the fact that the Indian High Courts Bill now before Parliament introduces a far-reaching change in the wholesome tradition and law in force for over a century, by making Civilian Judges eligible for the office of the Chief Justice of the High Courts This Meeting is strongly of opinion that a change of this character in the present law should not be carried through without giving ample time to public opinion in India to express itself.

That this Meeting further thinks that in view of the impending changes in the Indian Constitution, piecemeal legislation of this character should not be undertaken."

Yours truly,

Joseph A Kay.	Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
J. B. Kanga.	E. C. Reid.
W. R. Sharpe.	F. S. Talyarkhan.
J. A. Robertson.	H. Sawyer.
K. M. Munshi.	E. Miller.
F. C. Annesley.	Reginald Ford.
M. C. Setalvad.	N. G. Nadkarni.
H. J. Kania.	M. C. Chagla.
C. N. Caroe.	W. Birrell.
J. E. Jackson.	R. J. L. Sullivan.
V. G. Dalvi.	Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
Phiroze Sethna.	H. P. Mody.
M. Nissim.	Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Shantikumar N. Morarjee.	Hoosenbhoy A. Laljee.
D. J. MacGillvray.	E. J. Bunbury.
P. B. Vachha.	B. K. Desai.
B. R. Ambedkar.	Mita Tata.
S. T. Sheppard.	F. W. Petch.
S. C. Joshi.	D. N. Bahadurjt.
G. M. Gupte.	F. J. Coltman
Purshottam Trikamdas.	M. A. Master.
J. K. Mehta.	Mathuradas Vussanji.
Lalji Naranji.	B. P. Madon.
Kaikobad Cooverji Dinshaw.	Ishwardas Lukhmidas.
Vithaldas Kanji.	J. B. Boman-Behram.
Devidas J. Desai.	E. R. Hirjibehedin.
B. N. Gamadia.	D. J. Dadachanji.
G. V. Deshmukh.	Pherozeshah J. Marzban.
S. S. Batliwala.	J. N. Choksey.
Sheriff D. Canjee.	Fazil Mooraj.
Kanji Dwarkadas.	Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola.
S. K. Bole.	B. Paralkar.
S. K. Barodawalla.	A. R. Dimtimkar.
H. A. H. Payne.	D. K. Daji.
Dinshaw D. Romer.	D. G. Dalvi.
A. M. Kajiji.	C. H. Setalwad.
Nilkant Atmaram.	F. M. Vachha.
Jehangir B. Petit.	D. E. Wacha.
Jamnadas M. Mehta.	Chaganlal Dayabhai.
Albert Raymond.	Phirozeshah M. Dalal.
A. G. Desai.	Moreshwar C. Javle.
Manaji Rajooji.	V. G. Pandit.

and many others

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL on MONDAY the 16th day of July, 1928, at 6 P. M. (S. T.).

BOMBAY, 7th July, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

30697.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 21st June, 1927, granted to Mr. Haridas Valabhdas, late Chief Agent for Fire Insurance of 13, King Lane, Fort, by the Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd. has been REVOKED and Mr. Haridas Valabhdas has no authority whatsoever to act in any capacity on behalf of the said Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd.

R1035

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 564 of 1928.

Re: JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY .... A Deceased Debtor.

Exparte: HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI SULLEMAN DARWESH & CO, a firm... Petitioning Creditors.

and

NOORMAHOMED BEG MAHOMED .... Applicant.

WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Sections 108 and 109 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the abovenamed deceased Debtor Jaffer Mahomed Mistry in Insolvency. IT IS ORDERED that all the property of the said deceased Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court. Bombay, this 11th July, 1928.

30721

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. DEOJI TOKERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to purchase from Mr. VIRJI POONJA, GHELLA KORSEY and PADAMSEY DEOJI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or lease or otherwise howsoever and whatsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lalbaug Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, known as Plot No. 18 of the said estate, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 467 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2570, Cadastral Survey No. 35|74 of Parel-Sewri Division F Ward No. 601, (1), Street No. 9, bounded on the South by a Public Road, 25 feet wide, East by Plot No. 19, West by Plot No. 17 leased to Chapsi Naya and North by the Jijibhai Lane.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1928.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30720

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates of Indian Universities for one post of PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT in the Traffic Department of the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

The ages of candidates, who must have a first class degree in Honours, must not exceed 25 years. Applications will not be considered from candidates without these qualifications.

The selected candidates will, in the first place, be given a course of training for four years in the detailed work of the department. His pay, during this period of training, when his appointment will be terminable with a month's notice on either side, will be Rs. 100 per month, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per month. At the end of four years he will, if his work has been satisfactory, be eligible for confirmation in the service as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade. His claim to subsequent promotion will, as vacancies occur, be considered on its merits.

Candidates should state age, educational qualifications, etc., in their applications, which must be sent to the Traffic Manager by "registered" letters not later than the 31st of July, 1928.

H. H. HUDSON,
Actg. Traffic Manager.

The 3rd July, 1928.

30686

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR MARBLE FLOORING FOR THE NEW STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply, and laying complete, of Carrara marble flooring for the New Main Line Station Building at Victoria Terminus. The area to be covered is approximately 10,000 square feet.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for marble flooring for the New Station Building at Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1928.

5. The result of Tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, dated July, 1928.

30708

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STEEL FISH BOLTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with drawing and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of Steel Fish Bolts." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 4th July, 1928.

30669

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 808 of 1924.

(1) SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID SHAIKH KAMRUDDIN and (2) HALIMABAI, wife of Sharfuddin, both of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitants, the former residing at Bellasis Road and the latter at Government House, Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

versus

Bai KHATIZABAI, widow, and others ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 13th day of June, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Defendants all the right, title and interest of the 1st Plaintiff in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road and containing by admeasurement 160.5 square yards and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 702 and street No. 140-142 and bearing the Collector of Land Revenue's Old Nos. 544-5 and New No. 7782, Old Survey No. 2580 and New Survey No. 4021 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|1419 of Byculla Division, and bounded on or towards the East by the property belonging to Haji Siddick Haji Ebrahim Musani, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Dewji, on or towards the North by the said Bellasis Road and on or towards the South by premises bearing Nos. 13-17, Surti Mohalla and belonging to Shaikh Sirajuddin Shaikh Kamruddin and Shaikh Nijamuddin Shaikh Kamruddin.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 4th day of August, 1928, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1928.

EDWIN GILLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

30715

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE, LARGE IRON SAFES BY GODREJ, SIZE ABOUT 5' x 6-1|2' x 2-1|4' FEET, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchant Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 19th inst, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Apollo Street, opp. Imperial Bank of India.

Bank furniture such as 3 large double-door, full size "Godrej" Safes, one large iron strong room by Chubb, size about 10 1|2' x 7' x 10 1|2' feet, large writing tables, teakwood cup-boards, wooden stands, office clock, E. Ceiling fans, arm and without arm chairs, large copying press on stand, Remington Typewriter, benches, stools, revolving and tilting chair, partitions, large counter with brass railing and fitted with E. lamps, counter-chairs, pigeon-hole, cup-board, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Mosquito Curtains

Of extra strongPure white English nettings

ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES

Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

Square Netting.	Round Netting. Rs. each.	Rs. each
5ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft.	5/8/	6/6/
6ft. x 4ft. x 4½ft.	6/8/	7/2/
7ft. x 5ft x 5ft	8/4/	9/8/

PACKING FREE. POSTAGE EXTRA

Any other size or quality to order. Special Discount for Trade.

THE UNION TRADING CO.

166, Harrison Road. (CALCUTTA)

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW the 14th inst.

Is the day you have been watching for when

The Imperial Film Co.'s

Newest Super Production

ANARKALI

OR THE

MONUMENT of TEARS

Featuring the screen idol

Miss SULOCHANA

will be released at

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

The Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali

CORONATION THEATRE, Grant Road.

SATURDAY, 14th JULY, (9 p. m.)

AND

SUNDAY, 15th JULY, (3-30 p. m.)

EDWARD THEATRE, Kalbadevi Road.

MONDAY, 16th JULY, (9 p. m.

AND

TUESDAY, 17th JULY, (3-30 p. m.)

COLLEGE GIRL

PADAM KUMAR—Mr. BAPULAL. SAVITA—Mr. JAYSHANKER (Sundri)

Plans for tickets are open at both the theatres.

BAPULAL B. NAYAK, Proprietor.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"GO WEST"

Featuring:

THE GIUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED MONARCH OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.

BUSTER KEATON

You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

THE WANTERS

FEATURING

MARIE PREVOST

A story of those who want only the wine of life, never realizing what an empty happiness they crave.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

A STUPENDOUS ITALIAN PRODUCTION

BETROTHED

WITH AN ALL STAR ITALIAN CAST.

A Story of Milan in the 17th Century.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

BARDELYS

THE MAGNIFICENT

Featuring the Popular and Handsome Star:

JOHN GILBERT

Dramatic and Exciting Tale of Court Adventure of the Colourful Times of King Louis XIII. Comic relief blended with Tragedy. Humour side by side with Pathos, vivid Pageantry and Adventure!

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 12.

JUTE.

Albion 500, Alliance 660, Alexandra 530, Anglo India 490, Auckland 397, Barnagore 304, Bally 312, Birla 19/4, Belvedere 715, Budge-Budge 645, Caledonian 790, Chapdani 175, Clive 49/3 Craig 6, Cheviot 355, Dalhousie 606, Delta 640, Empire 65, Fort Gloster 1,100, Fort William 470, Godalpara 1,300, Gourepore 1,150, Hukumchand 27, Hooghly 110, Howrah 64/8, Kamarhatty 845, Kankanarrah 645, Kelvin 955, Kinnison 1,180, Lansdowne 338, Lawrence 780, Lothian 640, Naihati 685, National 34/12, New Central 736, Northbrook 77, Orient 300, Presidency 12/12, Reliance 89, Standard 565, Union 835, Waverly 8/4, Hessian 20/9, Jute 85/8.

COTTON.

Bengal Nagpur 31, Dunbar 207, Kesharam Cotton 3/12.

COAL.

Burrakur 13, Gusick & Musalia 4/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. I. Corporation 4, Burma Corps 9/14, Bengal Iron 16/14, Burn Co. 402/8, I. I. Still 17/14, Marchalls 3/7, Titagar Paper 9/14, Imperial Bank 1,495, Imperial Conty 372, 3½ per cent Paper 45-55 Loan, 4 per cent New Loan 88.

Remarks:—

Jute shares easied. Dumbars firm. Coals were quiet. Government Securities remained quiet.

BOMBAY HEALTH REPORT.

The health of Bombay during the week ended 7th instant was as follows:—

"The total mortality 436 was 21 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 17.5. These figures compare favourably with those for the 27th week of 1927 when the mortality was 460 and death rate 18.6 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 516 and death rate 22.5.

Out of the total deaths, 139 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 4 attacks (including 1 imported from Pandharpur) and 3 deaths. Smallpox caused 17 attacks (including 1 imported) and 6 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and no death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 443 and compares favourably with that for the 27th week of 1927 when the figure was 397 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 364."

WEATHER IN INDIA

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON ACTIVE

BAY CURRENT FEEBLE IN BURMAH

POONA July 12.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has again been active on the West coast and has extended into west central India east Rajputana. The Bay current remains feeble in Burma but has strengthened in north east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Rajputana East Berar, Central India West Konkan & Local in upper Burma Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Coorg, Malabar, Madras Southeast, Madras Deccan, Central India East and Berar. A few falls occured in Orissa the United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujrat Hyderabad South and the Punjab Hills.

The chief amounts are: Akyab, Myitkyina one and half inches, Kyaukpyu Bhamo one, Purnea three, Silchar Jalpaiguri two, Dibrugarh Jessore Sambalpore Patna one and half, Sibsagar Dhubri Dinajpur Gaya one, Cherrapunji nine, Darjeeling two, Indore and Jaipur one and half, Neemuch three quarters, Gorakhpur Roorkee Pendra Mussoorie half Dalhousie one, Sonamarg three quarters, Karwar Mangalore four, Madras one Mercara two, Bombay Nizamabad Salem three quarters, Ahmedbagar and Belgaum half.

Forecast.—Decrease along the West coast. Increase in Bengal and extension in Chota Nagpur and east United Provinces.—A. P.

SPECIAL WEEKLY REPORT

POONA July11.

The special Weekly Report is as under:

On the whole the monsoon was normally active during the week. The depression over the Central Provinces moved into Rajputana on the 5th and filled up on the next day after causing heavy rain in west Central India on the 4th and an extension of the monsoon in North West India on the 4th and 5th. Neemuch had 6, Udaipur and Ludhiana 3 each, and Mussooree 5 on the 4th. The monsoon was vigorous over the region extending from North Burma to Bihar on the 6th and 7th and over the United Provinces and the East and North Punjab between 7th and 10th. Several heavy falls were recorded. Mandalay had 5 on the 6th and again on the 7th. Bogra had 5 on the 7th, Bahraich 4 on the 7th and also on the 9th and Gorakhpur 4, Bareilly 5, and Roorkee 6 on the 8th. The Arabian Sea current was markedly strong on the West coast on the last awo. Mangalore and Karwar had 6 each on the 9th.—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON EXTENDS INTO GUJARAT AND C. INDIA

General Remarks.—The mouscon has remained active on the west coast and has extended into Gujarat, west Central India and east Rajputana. Rainfal has been nearly general in Rajputana East Central India West and the Konkan, and local in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Malabar, Madras South-east and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces, Gujarat and Hyderabad South Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is drier than usual in parts of Rajputana, Upper Sind and the south Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Multan.

Forecast.—A decrease in Malabar and Kanara.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. In.
Cawnpore	0.65
Agra	0.07
Jodhpur	0.09
Jaipur	1.29
Ajmer	0.23
Mount Abu	0.56
Rajkot	0.30
Surat	0.06
Bhavnagar	0.16
Neemuch	0.74
Indore	1.59
Akola	0.30
Khandwa	0.11
Hoshangabad	0.12
Saugor	0.26
Raipur	0.06
Ratnagiri	0.23
Marmugao	0.74
Karwar	3.53
Malegaon	0.05
Ahmedhagar	0.55
Bholapur	0 01
Bijapur	0.05
Belgaum	0.61
Nizamabad	0.77
Mangalore	3.71
Calicut	0.57
Cochin	0.02
Trivandrum	0.03
Madras	1.14
Masulipatam	0.05
Cocanada	0.03

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.:—

	Ins.
Colaba Observatory	0.85
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date	40.23
(10.75" above normal).	
St. George's Hospital	0.45
J. J. Hospital	0.74

Maximum temperature 85 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 77 deg. (normal).

Half-weekly weather and crop reports for the 12th July 1928

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain—Cotton plants flourishing.

Ferozpore.—Bright, no sign of rain—Cotton plants making good progress. Kharif sowings commenced.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain—Cotton plants flourishing. Kharif sowings still continue.

Delhi.—Seasonable—Kharif sowings going on.

Agra.—Bright. More rain wanted generally—Kharif sowing commenced.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy and unseasonable—Cotton being resown. Maize, Jawari, Rice being sown.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Weather sultry. More rain wanted generally—Cotton plants making good progress.

Khamgaon.—More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy. Looks like rain—Cotton crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Unusually hot. Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally in districts—Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Rain much needed generally. Cloudy, but no rain.

Broach.—Unusually hot—Cotton, sowing making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing begun.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain—Cotton sowing begun.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally—Cotton sowing making good progress.s Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Bright. no sign of rain. Seasonable rain has fallen—Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Alternately fine. More rain wanted generally—Ground nuts and Kharif, cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains sowing has made fair proress.

RAINFALL IN INDIA

POONA, July 12.

Station	Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1928 to date
	SHADE TEMPERATURE.	RAINFALL	
Rangoon	85	0.1	35.7
Gauhati	87	..	9.9
Calcutta	90	0.1	30.9
Cuttack	88	..	15.0
Ranchi	81	0.5	19.1
Patna	88	0.1	7.7
Benares	89	0.7	9.0
Allahabad	93	0.1	3.0
Cawnpore	95	0.4	6.0
Lucknow	89	0.1	8.0
Jhansi	102	..	1.5
Agra	95	..	3.7
Bareilly	89	..	8.8
Delhi	93	..	3.7
Multan	100	..	1.0
Srinagar	81	0.2	0.9
Peshawar	98	..	0.
Quetta	94	..	0.
Hyderabad	98	..	0.5
Karachi	87	..	0.8
Jodhpur	97	..	2.0
Jaipur	99	..	1.6
Ajmer	95	..	1.7
Deesa	97	..	2.9
Bhuj	94	..	2.7
Rajkot	98	..	2.7
Veraval	85	..	2.9
Surat	92	0.1	9.5
Bhavnagar	94	..	3.0
Ahmadabad	98	..	7.9
Indore	92	..	5.6
Akola	97	0.2	7.7
Amraoti	94	0.1	7.0
Khandwa	99	0.2	4.8
Jubbulpore	89	..	15.0
Nagpur	92	0.4	13.8
Bombay	89	0.4	39.4
Ratnagiri	82	2.5	47.8
Karwar	81	2.7	69.5
Malegaon	95	0.1	9.1
Ahmadnagar	91	1.1	12.2
Poona	91	0.1	2.7
Sholapur	87	0.3	9.4
Bijapur	87	0.7	6.2
Belgaum	79	0.3	9.2
Aurangabad	89	..	7.3
Gulbarga	86	..	12.0
Raichur	86	..	12.2
Hyderabad	86	..	4.9
Bangalore	79	..	8.0
Mysore	77	T	2.8
Mangalore	81	1.8	41.9
Cochin	81	0.6	27.6
Madura	94	..	2.4
Trichinopoly	91	..	3.1
Madras	92	..	0.3
Bellary	85	..	4.5
Cocanada	93	T	2.7
Shillong	75	0.1	17.5
Cherrapunji	68	3.6	126.4
Simla	69	0.4	9.9
Mount Abu	77	..	5.0
Colombo	..		

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

PROGRESS OF MONSOON

POONA, July 11.

The monsoon has been active on the west coast and along the foot of the Himalayas extending from north Assam to Kashmir. It has extended in the Bombay Deccan and the west Central Provinces, but is weak elsewhere

Forecast.—A decrease of rain along and near the western Himalayas and an extension in north-east India.

Burma.—There has been local rain in Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma; Akyab has had 2.9in., Myitkyina 0.9in. and Bassein 0.4in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Tenasserim. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.

North-east India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen locally in Assam, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and at a few stations in Bengal; Jalpaiguri has had 3.3in., Bogra 2.4in., Sibsagar 1.5in., Dhubri 1.5in., Dibrugarh 0.5in., Tezpur 0.5in., Ranchi 0.5in., Purnea 0.4in., Darbhanga 0.4in., Cherrapunji 3.6in. and Darjiling 2.3in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East and Berar, and local in Central India East and the Central Provinces West, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West and the Central Provinces East; Roorkee has had 1.9in., Mussooree 2.7in., Seoni 1.7in., Gorakhpur 1.0in., Benares 0.7in., Nagpur 0.4in., Mukteswar 0.7in., Sutna 0.2in., Khandwa 0.2in. and Raipur 0.3in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces East, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Central India West. Maximum temperature was above normal in Central India West, Berar and the Central Provinces West. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 102 deg. at Jhansi.

North-west India.—There has been local rain in Kashmir, with a few falls in the Punjab and Gujarat; Rawalpindi has had 1.7in., Ambala 0.7in., Khushab 0.7in., and Sonamarg, Dharampore, Dalhousie and Simla 0.4in. each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme north of the division, lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, lower Sind and Rajputana, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Kashmir, and drier in Rajputana, and upper Sind. Maximum temerature was above normal in Rajputana East and below it in the Punjab East and North and Kashmir, the minimum was below normal in the Punjab South-west. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 105 deg. at Dera Ismail Khan, Dalbandin and Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar, and local in Hyderabad North and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in Madras South-east; Ratnagiri has had 2.5in., Karwar 2.7in., Mangalore 1.8in., Marmagao 1.5in., Ahmednagar 1.1in., Mercara 1.1in., Calicut 0.9in., Bijapur 0.7in., Bombay 0.4in. and Cochin 0.6in. Skies are overcast in the Konkan and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in south-east Madras. Maximum temperature was below normal in Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—July 4th, Parsola (Udaipur) 6.3in.; July 7th, Kanera (Udaipur) 7.5in.; and July 9th, Rampur (U. P.) 5.5in., Bilaspur (U. P.) 7.5in.; Shahabad (U. P.) 6.0in. and Tallital (U. P.) 5.5in.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of date 12-7-28 Colaba Point 0.85, Fort 0.45, J. J. Hospital 0.74.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 40.23, Fort 47.29, J. J. Hospital 37.95.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 43.53, Fort 49.31, J. J. Hospital 40.20.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 28.40, Fort 37.42, J. J. Hospital 34.42.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12th July 1928.

Borameter (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.679 inches (.004 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .560 inches (.063 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.054.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees (0.8 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (0.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.85.

Total Rainfall during the month 12.52.

Total Rainfall during the year 40.24.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 12.

Chakrata, Last, Rangoon.
Nawab, Pirt, Java.
Bessa, Olsen, Oslo.
Dalgoma, Brooks, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.

Kohinoor, Hartoob, Rangoon.
Vasna, Modean, Busreh.

LOADING.

July 12.

Steamer Kaisar-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Nawab for Java.
Steamer Dalgoma for Karachi.

S.S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakrata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Nawab:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Nawab, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Bessa:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Bessa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Oslo, with a general cargo.

S.S. Dalgoma:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Dalgoma, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Kohinoor:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Kohinoor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo a passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kaisar-i-Hind:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English Mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 5 (a.m.) from London with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and 125 passengers.

EXPORTS.

July 12.

S.S. Morea for London:—1 bundle woollen carpet, Grindlay & Co.; 2 bds. carpets, A. R. Valeoff; 121 cwt. turmeric, E. Visper & Co.; 4 b/s. goat skins, M. Ladah; 6 b/s. cow hides J. Govind; 1 case ivory, A. G. Calcuttawalla; 18 b/s. cotton and woollen cloth cutting, E. Noorbhoy; 40 b/s. cow hides, P. Hassam; 19 bds. lamb skins, Grindlay & Co.; 12 b/s. cow hides, A. H. L. Tharia; 18 b/s. cow hides, M. H. Ladha; 40 cwt. mical splits, 1 bds. carpet M. M. & Co.

For Constantinople:—6 bds. carpets, A. Jamshedoff.

S.S. Konaekerk: for Hamburg:—19,995 cwt. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—4,000 cwt. teelseed, 2,000 cwt. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Anssa for Dunkirk:—5,000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.: 2,500 cwt. linseed, Birla Bros.; 112 b/s. cotton, Ralli Bros.

Capo de Monte for Marseilles:—23 b/s cotton, Textile Products; 58 cwt. turmerie, Tamboli & Co.

For Genova:—3,000 cwts. linseed, Goric Ltd.; 227 b/s cotton, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Elswick Park for Sharpners:—857 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—125 b/s. cotton, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Altenfels for Hamburg:—19 b/s. cow hides, Agra Kips Export Co.; 99 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, N. V. Velmohamed; 104 cwt. poppyseed, J. Dayal; 21 cwt. gum tragacanth, C. Moorarjee & Co.

S.S. Exploser for Hull:—2,000 cwt. castorseed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

MRS SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of June was 4,321 out of which 550 were males 1,872 were females and 1,899 were children

London, July 11.—Major Ormsby-Gore in the House of Commons hoped that conversations between Sir Gilbert Clayton and Ibn Saud would shortly be resumed. —Reuter.

Halifax.—H.M.S. Dauntless has been refloated.—Reuter.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK,

OPERATORS BOUGHT—CLOSING FUTURES 33 TO 39 POINTS HIGHER—OCTOBER HIGHEST 22.26 AT 1-34 P.M.—LOWEST 21-82 AT 11-28 A.M.—RANGE 44 POINTS.

New York, July 11.

The New York futures market again advanced to-day 33 to 39 points as a result of operators buying on prospects of unfavourable weather. There was general buying on reports of rain in the Central and Eastern belts. Spot prices advanced 35 points to 22.55c.

New Orleans futures market advanced 36 to 34 points and Spot Cotton prices improved 36 to 34 points.

We advise taking profits at this level and on strong markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Operators are buying on prospects of continued showers in the East."

Reuter.—"Market early declined on speculative selling but rallied later on less favourable crop condition and unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast."

Munds and Winslow:—date 10th inst.:—"Department of Agriculture makes special announcement stands 6 per cent poorer than last year. After confering the Official Bureau Report construe the effective acreage increase only 5 per cent. When trade grasps this except substantial recovery with extent advance governed by weather."

"11th inst.:—Don't advise following advance much further, temporarily."

From New York:—"Government weather report considered favourable except Georgia and Alabama where too much rain; crop is generally late and technical position has improved in consequence of liquidation caused by Government Bureau Report of acreage above general exceptations. Except the general tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the Bull side for the present."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 11.

July	..	22.24 plus .33
December	..	22.08 plus .33
January	..	21.98 plus .35
March	..	21.89 plus .35
May	..	21.76 plus .39
Middling Spot	..	22.55 plus .35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 11.

July	..	22.08 plus .36
October	..	21.67 plus .34
Middling Spot	..	22.22 plus .34

NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.

NEW YORK 11 A.M:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	21.81
October	22.03
January	21.74

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	21.73
October	21.93
January	21.66

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

July	21.81
October	21.43
January	21.28

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 11.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 12.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 11-7-28	8340000	12986000
,, Yesterday do	3000	3000
Exports to date do	7286000	10999000
Stock at Ports 6-7-28	810000	1126000
,, Interior Towns do	408000	448000
,, Liverpool 6-7-28	838000	1268000
Visible Supply 6-7-28	2788000	3815000
Quantity in Sight do	14152000	18974000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 11.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb. Cagoes:z
July shipment sellers 50|3.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes:
July|Aug. shipment sellers 50.
Wheat South Australian:—
July shipment sellers 52|3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi —
July shipment value 51|3.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard lb. Spot:
Sellers 0|4-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 11.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 18-7|16.

LIVERPOOL

GENERAL BUYING—WEEKLY WEATHER GENERALLY FAVOURABLE—FUTURES 16 TO 12 POINTS UP—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 11.

The Liverpool futures market ruled steady on general buying and improved 17 points at noon. The weekly weather report was favourable and the market closed 16 to 12 points higher. Spot prices closed 19 points up and sales were 5000 bales. Empire futures were 16 to 15 points higher and Egyptians advanced 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Dreman and Co. have received the following cables dated 11th instant from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Expect American consumption for previous months bearish. U. S. Government weekly weather report fairly favourable, but indications point to a late crop. Have an unfavourable opinion of the market for the moment only."

(2) "Hot dry rain needed Texas, Eastern States very wet, drought needed."

Messrs. Thomas Smith adn Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Rain continues Eastern Belt. Excessive rains have fallen Georgia. Entire Belt partly cloudy.

5-25 p.m.: "Weekly weather report favourable. Temperature above normal. Rainfall excessive locally in East, Carolina reports good progress has been made. Georgia poor; Rest of East and Central good."

From New Orleans:—

"Advance has been too rapid. Bear operators of Western interests bought. Technically weather. Think it best to realise."

From Liverpool.—"Recent selling bought to-day. Weather conditions during the past week have been favourable. This was only known after the close of the market."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

	Opening	Closing.
July	11.79	11.77 plus .15
August		11.71 plus .16
September		11.65 plus .16
October	11.54	11.54 plus .16
November		11.43 plus .15
December		11.42 plus .16
Janrary	11.42	11.42 plus .16
February		11.39 plus .16
March	11.40	11.39 plus .16
April		11.36 plus .16
May	11.36	11.36 plus .16
June		11.32 plus .12
July		11.29 plus .12
Middling Spot		11.28 plus .19

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 11.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

Scinde Fully Good ..	8.80
Scinde Fine ..	9.05
Scinde Superfine ..	9.30
Bengal Good ..	8.55
Bengal Fully Good ..	8.80
Bengal Fine ..	9.05
Oomra Good ..	9.10
Oomra Fuly Good ..	9.40
Oomra Fine ..	9.70
Broach Fully Good ..	10.25
Broach Fine ..	10.50
Broach Superfine ..	10.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	19.89
August	20.09
September	20.34
October	20.50
November	20.55
December	20.59
January	20.64
February	20.64
March	20.69
April	20.69
May	20.70
June	20.70
July	20.70
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	20.65

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 12.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 51/4, Highest 51/8/9, Closing 51/8/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/11/3, Closing 4/11/4-1 2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February 57/8, Lowest 57/7, Closing 57/10/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 11.

Cottonseed Bombay ton:—
July|Aug. shipment sellers £9-5-0.
Castorseed Bombay ton:—
July|Aug. shipment sellers £17-17-6.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
July|Aug shipment sellers £18-18-0.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 12.

The local market opened at Rs. 430-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery, but declined on long liquidation. Liverpool opened easy at a rise of 4 points against an expectation of 12 points. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A. 410.
Broach A.-M. 426.
Oomra July 385-8.
Oomra D.-J. 396-8.
Bengal July 344.
Bengal D.-J. 354.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 12.

The forward market was quiet and rates at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A.	409	0	0
Broach A.-M.	425	0	0
Oomra July	382	0	0
Oorma D.-J.	394	0	0
Bengal July	338	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	350	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12.

July	248.70 - 2.70
October	252.90 - 2.40
January	253.00 - 2.10

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 12.

Bengal 351 D/J.
Bengal 341 July.
Broach 426 A/M.
Broach 410 J/A.
Oomra 395 D/J.
Oomra 383 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	362	355	348	340
S. P.	360	353	346	338
Rajputana	362	355	348	340
Broach	431	426	416	409
S. D.	426	421	414	407
P. A.	439	434	427	419
K. V.	422	417	412	405
Dholera	419	414	409	402
Kalajin	414	411	406	399
Cutch		426	421	414
Surat	476	471	466	461
Rajpipla	472	467	462	457
Navsari	496	491	486	481
Oomra No. 3	404	397	390	380
C. P. No. 1	426	416	412	402
C. P. No. 2	415	408	401	391
Khandesh		386	376	366 356
Muthia			366	356 346
Southern		417	412	407 402
Comptah			440	430 420

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 12.

Ready prices have dropped to-day by about an Anna per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak by evidencing a drop of about 1 Anna per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the badar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 9/10 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Begum Rs. 8/14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Canara Rs. 8/13 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
,, July/Sept. Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
,, Jan/March Rs. 8/13 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Weak.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 12.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,860
Linseed	6,053
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	404
Gingellyseeds	388
Groundnuts	3,540
Castorseed	3,526
Rice	2,067
Myrabollams	293
Cottonseed	8,385
Mowraseed	1,100
Gram	1,035
Joowar	5,302
Maize	8
Barley	45
Bajree	1,366
Coal	499 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ltd.)

Muktsar, July 10.

Wheat Ready	4	6	0	4	11	0
Wheat Assuj				4	12	6
Gram Ready	3	12	0	3	14	0
Gram Sawan				3	13	3
Gram Bhadon				4	0	3
Gram Assuj				4	2	0
Barley Ready				3	1	6
Barley Assuj				3	5	6
Rapeseed Ready	7	4	0	7	0	0
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	10	0

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Ready 27 8
Sawan 21/8/3
Second Sawan 21/8/3
Bhadurwa 21/8/3
National City 21/9
N. Manohar 21/8/6 a
N. Motilal 21.8

SILVER.

Bombay, July 12.

Ready London 27/3
London Forward 27/2
American Cent 59/5
China Opening 2/8, Closing 2/8/1
Ready 62/10
First Sawan Opening 62/3, Highest 62/6, Lowest 62/3, Now 62/52
Tejimundi /14
Second Sawan Opening 62/1, Highest 62/4, Lowest 62/1, Now 62/3
Tejimundi 1/6
Bhadurwa Opening 62/1, Highest 62/4, Lowest 62/1, Now 62/1
Tejimundi 2/

Tone of Silver.—Dull. India bought for shipment. America offered after fixing. Buyers satisfied.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 12.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	48	305,323	313,585
Central India	551	296,469	300,878
Barsi and Nagar	826	317,401	291,314
Hyderabad-Gaorani	210	117 948	68,638
Berar	625	725,323	568,247
Central Provinces	176	305,453	227,641
Total Oomras	2,436	2,067,917	1,680,303
Dholera	572	341,444	196,863
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,124
Rajputana	131	54,711	57,380
Sind-Punjab	2	136,246	115,511
Broach	526	268,694	237,628
Coompta and Dahrvar	1.724	132,946	127,261
Westerns-Northerns	743	48,105	65,874
Cocoanada		7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	8	34,142	37,676
Persian	26	5,039	4,372
American	9,557	102,187	335,591
Egyptian & African	675	73,714	81,308
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		126	252
Total	16,400	3,330,035	2,998,550

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,380	715,894	359,221
Japan & China	50	1,185,240	1,407,926
Coast Ports		25,513	23,019
Up-country by Rail		87,905	142,439
Afloat in harbour for Europe,			
China and Japan		53,894	7,455
Total	1,430	2,068,446	1,940,060

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12.

	z Ready Red	leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	360		
Bengal Fine	355		345
Bengal F.G.	350		340
Sindh-Punjab Fine	355		345
Sinds-Punjab F.G.	350		340
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	400		390
Nagpur Fine	400		390
Yeotmal Fine	395		389
Arvi Fine	395		380
Amraoti Fine	385		360
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	380		360
Mulkapur Fine	370		355
Khandesh Fine	365		345
Muthia Fine	.....		335
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	380		.....
Purna F.G. G.S.	355		345
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....		345
Indore/Ujjain Fine	370/75		350
Burwah Sanavad Fine	370		345
Surat	470		.....
Navsari	.....		.....
Broach F.G.	410		.....
Broach Fine	420		.....
Westerns M.G. ...	390		.....
Westerns H.G.	.....		.....
Cambodia	485		.....
Miraj/Sangli	405		.....
Compta Good	420		.....
Dholera	.....		.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....		.....

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 12.

100 Volkart Bros. Bedeli 416
100 Do. Nagar 320
1000 Do. Broach 405/410
100 Do. Khandesh 308
100 Do. Shegaon 347
100 Toyomankwa Sawjin 409
100 Do. Khandwa 350
100 N. Fatehalli Makran 318
100 K. Devchand & Co. Dakor 424
100 Vardhman Bros. Sailu 332
400 Ozoburin & Co. Sindhi 398
100 Do. Karanja 356
100 Do. Darwaha 383
100 Tata & Co. Pulgaon 354

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SHIPPING SHARES IN DEMAND

Bombay, July 12.

Mill shares opened steady and fluctuated within a narrow limit. Fazal and Peacls were quiet on rumours of small dividends. Tata Steel shares ruled steady on Bull support. Cement, Petrol and Telephone shares were steady. There was good demand for shipping shares on the reported sanction of the introduction of the Maria Bill in the Assembly.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, July 12.

	Paid up.	Closing rates, Rs.
100 Ahmed Advance		375
50 Apollo		7/8
500 Bombay Cotton		312/8
2200 Bombay Dyeing		900
200 Fazulbhoy		865
250 Century		415
100 Colaba Land		135
500 Central India Pref.		486/4
100 Colaba Land		135
100 Coorla		167/8
100 Crescent		158/12
250 Currim.		185
500 David		240
250 Dawn		575
200 Edward Sassoon		92/8
10 E. D. Sassoon		0-12-6
100 Elphinstone		15
50 Finlay		125
1000 F. Petit		3254
100 Globe		23/8
100 Gokak		125
100 Indian Cleaching		246/4
25 Central		25/14
100 Indore Malwa		388/12
250 Jamshed Mfg.		37/8
50 Kastoorchand		18/12
100 Khatau		85
100 Kohinoor		246 4
100 Laxmi Cotton		6775
100 Madhavrai Sed.		8
100 Madhowji		80
100 Manekji Petit		1,500
100 Meyer Sassoon		80
100 Morarji		1450
200 New Great		268/4
100 New City		112/8
200 Pearls		565
200 Pabanev		250
100 Sholapur		6700
250 Simplex		127/8
50 Swan		125
250 Swadeshi		491
00 Tata Mill		33
500 Vishnu Cotton		2725

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1495
50 India	95/4
£5 Eastern	93/8
£12-1/2 National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantej	902/8
100 Amritsar Patti	138
100 Cen. Prov. Ry. xd	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Ry	91
100 Hoshiarpur	97/8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97
100 Sialkote	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
500 Tapti Valley	712/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	723/12
100 Alcock	385
125 B. Burma	792/8
125 B. Burma No. 1	291/4
10 Br. India Insurance	7
50 B. Tramway	156/4
50 Tramway Pref.	94/8
250 Bombay Steam	290
50 Bombay Telephone	52/8
10 Bundi Cement	25/2
200 Indian Cement	368/12
100 United Cement	102
10 Central India Mining	16/4
£1 Eastern Chemical Ordy.	4/8
sh. 2 do. Defd.	1/4
100 Katni Ordinary	271/14
100 Katni Deferred	985
25 New India Insur.	21
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	17
10 ,, ,, Pref.	12/8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	90
10 Shivrajpur	35/8
15 Scindia Steam	14/4
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	78/8
90 Tata Iron Deferred	297/8
90 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92/8
100 Tata Hydro	1091/4
100 Tata Oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	515
1000 Tata Power Pref.	917/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 11.

£

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	55-1/2
Eastern Bank	7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	90-1/2
Conversion Loan	78-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-3/4
Consols	55-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-5/8
	99-1/2

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 12.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7/6.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/2.

Forward Rates.—17th July sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7/0, 1945-55 Rs. 106-7/6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 12.

3 Months discounts 4 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
One Month 3 3/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In better supply.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 11.

Silver:—China and India bought. Market is steady.

Spot	27-3/16
Forward	27-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6|4|10-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 11.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	1.08-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	92.82
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.28
T.T. London on Prague	164.06

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 11.

Demand Bills 486.00

LONDON METALS.

London, July 11.

£

Copper English Best Selected	65-1/8
Copper Braziers	76-3/4
Yellow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-3/8
Tin English Ingots	208-1/4

LINSEED.

London, July 11.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
July|Aug. shipment sellers £17-13-9.
Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Aug.|Sept. shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
July|Aug. shipment Hull paid £15-12-6.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
July|Aug. shipment sellers £18-7-6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 11.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 12|10-1|2 sellers.
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 12|11-1|4 sellers.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt 12|11 sellers
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept per cwt. 12|11-3|4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 11.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
Aug. delivery sellers 28|10-1|2.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt:
Sept.|Dec. delivery sellers 29|3.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special Meeting of Bombay Improvement Trust Board, 5-10 p.m.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Police—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Sir C. Setalvad on "Constitutional Reforms", Servants of India Society Hall, 6-30p.m., Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

Students' protest against enhancement of fees, Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Bridge, 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. M. Munshi presiding.

SATURDAY, July 14.

Rent Act public meeting of all communities, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. P. J. Murzban presiding. Prominent citizens will address the meeting.

Harwood League—Cheshires vs. Warwicks Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Annual Celebration of School of Indian Music, Wilson College, Chaupatty, 5-15 p.m., Dr. Deshmukh presiding.

Opening ceremony of office of Vrajlal Narsilal & Co. as Chief Agents of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., (Life Dept.), Century Building, Hornby Road, 1-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions need not attend at the High Court this morning, but should watch the papers to see when their attendance is next required.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The third annual celebration of the School of Indian Music will be held at Wilson College, Chaupatty, on Saturday (the 14th instant) at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

M. J. V. STUDENTS' UNION.

Prof. P. A. Wadia, President-elect of the Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya Students' Union will deliver his inaugural address to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the Lecture Hall.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A public meeting of the citizens of North Bombay will be held at Manji Shet's Wadi, Chinchpoogly, weather permitting, otherwise at the Social Service League Hall, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from London of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

A BIKE PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a party will be going on a bike party round about Andheri and see the interesting places. Members who desire to join the party are requested to send annas eight and take further instructions from the Secretaries.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

The inaugural address of the Institute of Political and Social Science for the current year will be delivered by Sir Chimanlal Setalwad at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. The subject of the address is "Constitutional Reforms". Mr. K. Natarajan, President of the Institute will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday is as under:—

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 81. The total mortality this day last year was 75.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-0 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquila" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF FEES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting of Students will be held today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty to protest emphatically against the proposed increase of fees in Schools and Colleges, when Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. Mr. K. P. Nariman, Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil, Mr. Meharally and other prominent persons will speak.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Sunni Conference a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held at Rangari Mohalla Mosque, Abdur Rehman Street, to protest against the sacrilegeous writings of some of the Anglo-Indian and vernacular papers against Islam and the Holy Prophet, to-day (Friday), at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), after Friday prayers Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddiqi will preside.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th inst. is given below:—

	(In thousands of rupees).
Notes in circulation	1,78,11,28
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	z
In India:—	
Silver coin	98,41,03
Gold coin and bullion	29,76,36
Silver bullion under coinage	2,33,39
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	42,76,88
In England	4,83,62

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA.

Last year 74 students of this Institution were studying in various colleges at Bombay, Karachi and Poona. 24 students left the institution after having graduated. In the beginning of this year, therefore, the total number of students was 50.

This year the institution received 72 applications for admissions, out of which 38 applications were passed. 33 students have already joined the institution. Hence the total number of students this year 83. 75 out of this stay here in "Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai Vidyarthi Griha" and prosecute their studies in the Arts, Science, Commerce, Medical and Law Colleges. The remaining 8 students study in the Engineering and Agriculture Colleges at Karachi and Poona. Out of the total 83 students, 57 are free, 21 are paying and 5 are half-paying.

RESURGENT CHINA

SWEEPING REFORMS

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

LONDON, July 12.

Nanking.—The limitation of the Army to half a million men, the creation of a national bank solely entitled to issue bank notes, and also of agricultural, industrial and exchange banks, the abolition of the tael in favour of the silver dollar as a national monetary unit, pending the adoption of the gold standard, the abolition of likin (the inland transit tax) throughout China by 31st. December this year, and the introduction of the incometax and inheritance tax are among the sweeping reforms recommended by the officially convened National Financial Conference which has just concluded. The Programme is based on the most modern principles and is generally one of unification, under the Ministry of Finance. It recommends the adoption of a new national tariff before the declaration of tarff autonomy (which all imports will be subject to a single tax); and that meanwhile, where native products pay the consumption tax, foreign imports should similarly be taxed.—Reuter

FOREIGN OIL CONCERNS IN SPAIN

BRITAIN'S PROTEST AGAINST SEIZURE WITHOUT COMPENSATION

LONDON, July 12.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that following the French and American examples, Britain has now protested to Spain against the seizure, without adequate compensation, of foreign oil establishments in Spain.—Reuters Special.

BOYCOTT CANNOT FAIL

MESSAGE FROM SPIRIT WORLD

(By V. D. Rishi)

In a seance held on 11th instant Sir Pherozeshah Mehta again made his appearance as before and said: "Let the people ponder over my first message. Let us now wait and see the new move on the part of the Government as a counterblast."

WANTED: STRONG MAN.

Regarding the Mill strike he said: "I think I had told my views before on this subject. Both the mill-owners and the mill-hands are at fault, and unless a strong man of inuence intervenes, nothing good will come out of any negotiations. Let arbitration be of really strong men of legal calibre and sound judgment who can act fearlessly, as we used to do in our times. It is no use having men who care to have loaves of offices at the hands of the Government."

BE UNITED.

About recent resolutions in the Bengal Council, in connection with the Simon Commission, he expressed: "You will see such incidents in almost all the Provinces, and then only the Council-goers will be convinced thoroughly that it was their mistake to have broken away from the stronghold of No-changers, when the Reforms were introduced. The Boycott cannot fail. The Officials are always to support the Commission and the people to oppose tooth and nail. That shall continue and the tug of war will be won by the strong. That is why I advise you to drop all differences and be united.—(Copyright.)

TATA MILLS LTD.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL

ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO LIQUIDATION

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Tata Mills, Ltd., was held at the office of the Company, Bruce Street, on Wednesday afternoon to consider the proposal for the reduction of the Company's capital. Mr. N. B. Saklatvala presided.

After the notice of the meeting had been read, the Chairman moved the following resolution:—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,00,00,000 (one crore) divided into 9,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 500 each and 11,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 500 each to Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 9,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each and 11,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 25 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling paid up capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 475 in respect of each of the 6,000 Ordinary Shares which have been issued and have been paid up and to the extent of Rs. 475 in respect of each of the 6,971 Preference Shares which have been paid up (out of 7,000 Preference Shares which have been issued) and by reducing the nominal amount of the Ordinary Shares from Rs. 500 to Rs. 25 per Share and by reducing the nominal amount of the Preference Shares from Rs. 500 to Rs. 25 per Share."

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL NECESSARY.

In moving the resolution he said that it had been found necessary for the continuance of the Company to reduce the capital and to adopt a scheme of arrangement. The Agents of the Company, Tata Sons, Ltd., had hitherto carried on the affairs of the Company and averted liquidation at a great strain on their own resources in the hope that the industry would improve and that the Company's loss would be wiped off to some extent from its profits. The fact that there had been no larger losses for the last two years was due to the sacrifices made by those connected with the Company. For instance, the Tata Sons Ltd., and Sir D. J. Tata had given up large sums due to them by way of interest accrued on their loans as also the Commission and office allowance payable to them; the Cotton Brokers and Cloth Commission Agents of the Company who had made loans to the Company worked on half remuneration; the Directors had forgone their fees for the Board Meetings and the Officers and Staff of the Mills had voluntarily given up their benefit of the Provident Fund and worked without the increase in their salaries which was due to and deserved by them.

Inspite of all that, the position of the Company was very bad. As a result of the purchase of the Bombay United Mills during the boom period for Rs. 1 1-2 crores and it subsequent resale for Rs. 30,00,000 there was a very large debt on that account. Besides that, the interest on the Debenture Loan of Rs. 64 lakhs which amounted to Rs. 2 1 4 lakhs in arrears. And then there were depositors to the extent of Rs. 53 lakhs.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

Under these circumstances the only alternative to the Company going into liquidation was the adoption of the scheme proposed by the Directors. Though it would mean some sacrifices to the shareholders, they must adopt the new scheme particularly in view of the fact that Debenture holders and other creditors of the Company had made it such good concessions.

After the resolution and the scheme were explained to the shareholders, and seconded by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas the proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Another resolution changing the articles of Association of the Company on a line with the Indian Companies Act of 1913 was also unanimously adopted.

MISSING.

Jotinathdass, 362, Kalbadevi Road, opp. Surajmal Lallubhai, Bombay 2, writes:—

"My brother Indubushandass, aged 15, fair complexion, oblong faced, about 4 feet in height has been missing since 2 p.m. on Thursday. He wore a chalklet colour, khadi coat, black half-pants and brown old shoes. I will be highly obliged if anybody would give me any information about his whereabouts at the above address".

JOTINATH DASS.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

DISSOLUTION OF BOARD URGED

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Corporation earnestly request Government to issue the necessary notification, as per Section 83 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, to dissolve the Board of Trustees, the Corporation having passed with one dissentient only their Resolution No. 14226, dated the 23rd March 1928, after having satisfied themselves that there is no longer any necessity for the continuance of the Board."

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker seconded the proposition and said the Indian Merchants' Chamber had supported the proposition on which body there were councillors like Sir P. C. Sethna and Mr. H. P. Mody. The Corporation was therefore practically unanimous on the matter.

NOT THE PROPER METHOD.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Dr. Viegas wanted the Improvement Trust to be amalgamated with the Corporation but the method proposed by him was not a proper one. Government would not issue any such notification as suggested until the Corporation informed them how they were going to arrange about the existing work of the Improvement Trust. He suggested that the Corporation should first discuss what arrangement should be made to take over the Improvement Trust. Personally he opined that the proposed amalgamation should take at least two years and he was convinced Government would not be unwise enough to issue the notification till they knew what kind of improvement programme they wanted in future.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved an amendment that the Corporation earnestly request Government to call conference with a view to issuing the necessary notification as proposed.

Dr. Viegas accepted the amendment as a rider to his proposition which being put to vote was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

P. T. E. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Society was held lately at Thakersey House, Ballard Estate, when about 200 members were present.

Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, Acting Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, presided and before moving the adoption of the Report commented on the good work of the executive during the past year and on the satisfactory result of the first year's working of the Society, which showed a profit of Rs. 7-734-15-0. At the close of the year 12,782 ten-rupee shares had been issued and the membership amounted to 1,848. The Chairman expressed the view that the Society had filled a long-felt want and he appealed to the members present to further its interests by inducing others to join.

The Annual Report was unanimously adopted and a dividend a the rate of 6 1/4 per centum per annum was declared. Certain amendments to the by-laws were approved and a Committee of Management for the ensuing year was elected.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair in acknowledging which Mr. Sharpe referred to the debt of obligation which the Society owed to Mr. W. H. Neilson for the active interest he had taken in the formation and development of the Society.

CLOUD AND FIRE

(Continued from page 6.)

our council and Garibaldis in our army, to inspire, to advise and to command. Who is here so base and vile that will not follow the country's lead? And who is here so arrogant and conceited that will be above principles and politics?

"And the word would have passed current yesterday, of great sacrifices to be made, of conquests to achieve, and empires to be built; all out of empty nothing and no following? No leader however great, no follower however mean can transcend all principles and practice of either private morality or public conduct, to achieve that they have in view. No law, ancient or modern, no custom however old, no creed, no religion could bind together peoples of a vast continent, unless by the rigorous will of a strong man, or by common consent to be united either for political strategy or public weal. That will be union without unity, and piety without religion.

"Sir, the more I think, the more I begin to hate the methods of deceit practised by one sect or another. Statesman is lost for the politician; honesty has given way to hypocrisy; and the nation instead of advancing is living the life of a primitive people, with time-old superstitions and religious fanaticism, which must disappear with the advance of new discoveries and inventions in science and civilisation. What do we gain if our country and civilisation are ancient and at present worth not a farthing, any more than Hubert whose grandfather drew a good bow at Hastings?

"Wherefore, I should say that you begin at the beginning and proceed on a constructive basis. Do not try to build from the top stories; do not try to form a nation unless you are sure of your ground and basis. For home is the unit of nation and unless and until you reform, not revolutionise, the home, it is one-in-the-hundred chance that you will build a nation; and if built, may not stand long. In comparison, it is just like reading from the back cover to the front, which you have been practising, when on finishing you find that you are at the beginning, and with a hopelessness amounting to helplessness, you throw away the book in contempt. And if you have regard to what all I said, you may become the sooner, a nation and a prospering nation at that."

Home is the unit of Nation! It rang clear and loud in my ears. Home and Nation! Yes, the reform must begin at home, character must begin at home, honesty, perseverence, will, fortitude and forbearance, rhyme and reasoning, all must begin at home. For, Home is the unit of Nation.

WIDE SYSTEM OF BRIBERY IN RANGOON PORT TRUST

HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT IN DEFAMATION CASE

TRAFFIC OFFICIAL'S CASES FAIL

RANGOON July 11

"We have been most strongly impressed by the internal evidence contained in the accounts which leaves us in no doubt that the bribe books and vouchers were genuine books, and related to a widespread system of bribery which in fact existed." These were the remarks made to day by Mr. Justice Carr and Mr. Justice Darwood in giving judgment in an appeal case acquitting Mr. Konala Reddi a cooly contractor who was convicted and fined Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Justice Baguley at the last sessions for making statements defamatory of Mr. C. N. Ochme Assistant Traffic Manager Rangoon Port Trust.

COOPER'S CASES FAIL.

In another case in which Mr. Cooper Traffic Manager Port Trust prosecuted the same contractor on a charge of defamation, Mr. Reddi had been acquitted by the lower court.

The defamation case brought by Mr. Cooper against Mr. A. Narayen Rao member of the Burma Legislative Council in the same connection has now been withdrawn.

THE STORY.

The story in the three cases is the same. Mr. Narayen Rao took Mr. Reddi to the Chairman of the Port Trust to whom Mr. Reddi said that a firm of cooly contractors had paid Mr. Cooper large sums of money during the last five years and that they used to pay Mr. Ochme Rs. 400 per month. The Port Trust enquiry committee exhonerated both Coopper and Ochme after which they filed these cases.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1928.

The Butler family has a fascination for India. It has an attraction for Cambridge too. But it divides its affections and hobbies impartially and also impartially.

* * * *

It supplies dons to Cambridge and satraps to India. One of them Sir Harcourt had an enjoyable time of it in the United Provinces and Burma. Aldous Huxley mentions how a certain Indian politician he met referred to a Governor "between whom and him rivers of champagne had flowed." Oh, those were glorious days for governors when Mahatmas were not and Talukdars were more obsequious than they are now.

* * * *

"Monty" Butler rose to fame as the debonair Secretary of the Islington Commission. He is on the high road to achieve what his brother has in "Service to India." But why Fleet Street should wish him back in the United Provinces and declare that Nagpur is good enough for Sir Atul Chatterjee it is difficult to understand.

* * * *

Anyway it is good news that the tried and safe Bengali racer "Chatterjee" is considered now fit for entry into the Governors' Stakes. Until now, with one solitary exception, they have been reserved for British colts.

* * * *

"Messrs. Baldwin's Limited" says a headline. It refers only to the Iron and Coal mining firm associated with the present Premier's family. It emphatically does not refer to the other firm—the British Empire. That, friend reader, is or at least ought to be known as Baldwin's Unlimited.

* * * *

And now let me share with you an extract from a leader in the "Englishman."

* * * *

"It may have been created for the better mortifying of the human spirit; if it was it fulfils its mission with an efficiency that makes Mr. Henry Ford's business methods appear amateurish bungling by comparison. Of all things created or imagined there is nothing so diabolically adequate in every way as the. . ." It provides a topic of conversation and "whatever else fails, will save the dullest of dinner parties in Alipore and Baligunj from degeneration into mutes' feasts."

* * * *

Now guess what it refers to. The latest variety of Jazz? No, although it has the same go in it. It is more biting. You give it up! Well, it is the mosquito.

* * * *

Old Lady—"Ah, I wish I could take away with me your wonderful blending of colour."

Artist—"You will—you are sitting on my palette."

FOOT-BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRES WIN EASILY.

Thursday's match between the Cheshires and Derby Club was a one-sided affair the former winning easily by seven goals to nil. In the opening half the Derby Club defence put up a good fight and their opponents could only score two goals, but after the interval the continuous strain told and the Cheshires were able to add five more goals. Waltmoir, Jones and Hompson scored two each, while Ash made up the seventh. The winners' defence was not tested much and their goalie only touched the ball three times, two of the occasions being for goal-kicks.

Cheshires ..... 7 goals.
Derby Club ..... Nil.

Cheires:—Tunstall; Price and Bannister; Renshaw, Hodgkinson and Brown; Ash, Waltmoir, Jones, Hampson and Taylor.

Derby Club:—Snaith; Ernst and Martin; Dinham, Davies and Lynn; Kellard, Chalmers, Marsden, Scotchbrook and Higgins.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gym. vs. Police.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	July 12.
Previous Closing Rate	21.98
To-day's Opening Rate	21.73
Difference	—.25
To-day's Closing Rate	21.56
Difference	—.42

LIVERPOOL.

	July 12.
Previous Closing Rate	11.42
To-day's Opening Rate	11.46
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	11.35
Difference	—.07
Broach Expectation	422 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 12.
Silver Ready	27 5 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 3 0
Higher	0 1 0
Tone of Market.—Steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 12
1st Settlement	62 7 0
2nd Settlement	62 6 0

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

BEWARE.

Accountancy Profession is exceedingly overcrowded. There are sufficient Certificate holders to last for years and G.D.A. is an out of date examination made up of Book-keeping and Law wherefore it is to be modified.

An Aspiring Student who does not want to be stranded and wishes to rise high in afterlife should give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.), and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., & D. COM. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course.

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Remarkable Success

AT THE

G.D.A.

1928 EXAM.

WE claim 45 out of 68 that pass this year from the Bombay Centre. 2 more Passes from Madras Centre and 2 in G. D. C. A.

This is the last opportunity to enrol for this Exam. as the Rules are likely to be modified from next year.

The session has already commenced.

Enrol immediately

AT

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Accountancy Training Institute
Yusuf Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Poona, on monthly salary. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1928.

SETTLEMENT OR REPRESSION?

The "Pioneer" of Allahabad has recently undergone a welcome transformation that constitutes a landmark in the history of journalism in India. Hitherto it occupied the position of a stern and unbending foe to Indian aspirations. It was content to remain an unquestioning mouthpiece of the bureaucracy and it was an open secret that distinguished members of the I.C.S. from all parts of India contributed to its columns drawing on the information obtained by them in the course of their duties. It has now openly discarded that role and has gone out of its way to describe itself as an independent journal. We welcome the transformation because the change involves a recognition on its part of the fundamental function of a newspaper. A newspaper is first and foremost an organ of public opinion and that is a fact recognised in every self-governing country. In India, however, we have that journalistic monstrosity, the Anglo-Indian newspaper, which has prostituted the tradition of journalism by constantly playing the role of an apologist of the bureaucracy and British commercial vested interests. The "Pioneer" has introduced a new and healthy spirit of independence in Anglo-Indian journalism. Its article on the Bardoli question is informed by this spirit. Writing on Bardoli the other day we asked all honest Englishmen in India "whether the action of the civilian junta in regard to the modest demand of Bardoli and the attitude adopted by their conscience-keeper, the "Times of India", is in accord with the code which gentlemen all the world over observe." The "Pioneer" has given the answer and we have no doubt, in doing so it speaks for all honest Englishmen who place truth and fairplay above all considerations of bureaucratic prestige.

The "Pioneer" has found that "no impartial observer of the Bardoli dispute, possessed of the plain facts of the case, can resist the conclusion that the peasants have got the right on their side and that their claim for an examination of the enhanced assessment by an impartial body is just, reasonable and fair." It has found also that all along the forms of protests on behalf of the Bardoli peasants have been constitutional and legitimate and its reply to the stupid argument advanced by Government, tormented by a guilty conscience, that if they satisfy the demand of Bardoli peasants there will be no end to such demands is as delicious as it is crushing: "It is said that if the Government of Bombay and its precious Revenue Department were to grant such an inquiry the peasants all over the country would be encouraged to participate in a no-tax campaign. We are not concerned with the guilty consciences of the alleged strong men in the Bombay Government or in the Revenue Department, nor are we convinced that their fears trouble India to any extent. No one thinks less of a judge who has a decision revised, on debatable points of law, by a higher tribunal, but any judge who demands that he should be the last word in the interpretation of law would be rightly looked upon as a consummate ass. The parallel can be applied to the Bombay Revenue Department." We hope Sir Leslie Wilson and the members, especially the Indian members, of his entourage and the Hatches, the Smarts and Smythes will ponder over these words. The "Pioneer" is right when it says that what will worry the Government of Bombay much more than the gravest censure of the majority of the inhabitants of this country is the fact that they are bound eventually to be beaten. It is the recognition of this fact that has led to the inspired propaganda about Bolshevism in Bardoli in the "Times of India". The inwardness of that propaganda is exposed by the "Pioneer" in language which will cause much heart-burning in the office of the "Times of India." It says: "Passive resistance to taxation, when the grounds for such resistance are embeded in conscience, is a challenge to the more obscurantist forms of British authority, which in the past has proved to be of the most serious nature. Mr. Gandhi is reported rightly to be interested, and to the purblind upholders of the old regime, Mr. Gandhi represents an unpleasant fact, which it is impossible to meet and extremely difficult to ignore. The present challenge from Bardoli, with its insistence on justice, and its emphasis on conscience, is getting perilously near the questioning of the "spiritual basis" of the British Government in India, which was the backbone of non-co-operation."

Lord Irwin, we are told, is a friend of the agriculturists. We trust he has now realised that as Mr. Chintamani points out "human nature is not so perverse that masses of poor men who have nothing to gain and everything to lose thereby, would have wantonly courted a struggle with a mighty Government whose will is law and whose law is not unoften but a respectable term for their indiscretion" and that the whole country is behind Bardoli peasants, not the least of whose champions are the Liberals who feel, as Mr. Chintamani feels that "it is not in the least inconsistent with the principles of Liberalism or the import of the misunderstood term "constitutional agitation" for one to support the Bardoli Satyagraha." We also trust it is this realisation that has induced His Excellency to summon Sir Leslie Wilson to Simla and not a fiat from Lord Birkenhead to use the iron-hand in seeking to repress a movement that cannot be repressed. We feel confident in putting this interpretation on Sir Leslie Wilson's visit to Simla because in the Press Note which has been issued His Excellency is at pains to emphasise a fact which His Government seem to have ignored so far, that it is his duty as representative of the King-Emperor "to do what he possibly can to prevent the development of the situation, which must ultimately inflict great hardships and suffering on many persons." The Governor has, therefore, decided to spend a day in Surat on his way back from Simla and has expressed his readiness "to receive a deputation representative of those who speak for the cultivators in order that while the position of Government may be quite clear and definite there shall be nothing left undone to remove misunderstanding on either side." We congratulate Sir Leslie Wilson on the courageous step that he has at long last taken. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has made his position absolutely clear. He has no intention to humiliate the Government and he is anxious for a settlement honourable to the latter as well as to the Bardoli peasants. We have no doubt Sir Leslie Wilson will send for Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, for he is the only man and no other who can deliver the goods; and we feel confident that His Excellency will find no one more anxious for a settlement and more willing to subordinate every other consideration than that of justice and honour to secure it.

THE ONLY WAY.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar is making the most of his European sojourn in the interests of his country. He has been able to observe men and manners of the land which holds India in its imperialist grip and he is now to proceed on a short tour in Central Europe before returning home. The University of Berlin has done India a great honour by inviting the ex-President of the Congress to address German intellectuals under its distinguished auspices. This is an honour which India heartily appreciates. The interview Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar gave to a representative of the Free Press on the eve of his departure for Brussels indicates that he has been in the happy position of those who are not disappointed because they never expected anything. Mahatma Gandhi, in inaugurating his great campaign of Non-co-operation in 1920, emphasised the fact that the essence of the movement was self-reliant effort, a non-violent agitation, intense and practical, in which the classes and masses participate, firmly determined to win freedom for their motherland. Mr. Iyengar stresses the same point, drawing attention to the fact that his experience in Britain has "confirmed his conviction that Mahatma Gandhi was wholly correct." There is no British political party which is prepared to consider the Indian problem through Indian eyes. India is to the Tory, the Liberal or the Labour politician a "non-party" affair. They are all agreed that in the interests of Britain they must continue "to hold India." It is significant that in Dublin Mr. Iyengar found a clearer appreciation of, and a more sympathetic interest in, the Indian demand for Home Rule than anywhere in Britain. He stresses a very important point when he says that the hypocritical assertion on the part of British "sympathisers" of India that it is only British "ignorance" of Indian conditions that makes the British unwilling to abolish bureaucratic rule in India is now thoroughly exposed. It is only "a cloak to conceal their real want of sympathy." Mr. Iyengar has done a real service in emphasising this fact.

STUDY OF ARABIC.

We whole-heartedly support the appeal made by Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee in the article on the importance of Arabic which he has contributed to our columns. Mr. Fyzee voices the feeling of many, who have studied Arabic or who realise the part that it has played and is playing in contributing to human progress, when he says that its neglect in India must cause apprehension to those who are watching with the keenest interest the Arabic revival in Egypt, Syria and Europe. Mr. Fyzee refers to the two-fold appeal of Arabic: it is both a classical language and a living, breathing tongue. He asks his co-religionists not to neglect it because "it is impossible to understand Islam, its civilisation and history, without a knowledge of its classical language." Mr. Fyzee has rendered a distinct service to his co-religionists by drawing their attention to the peril of neglecting Arabic and we trust they will take immediate steps to make provision for its study in as many schools as possible and to carry on a wide-spread propaganda to induce Muslim youth to demand instruction in it. The propaganda, however, is not necessary only for the Muslims. The truest understanding among all the communities inhabiting India will be based only on cultural contact. It is as much necessary for increasing number of Hindus to study Arabic as it is for increasing number of Muslims to study Sanskrit. There is another reason why Hindus as well as Muslims should study Arabic. Mr. Fyzee, draws attention to the splendid work done by Europe, and specially Germany, in the field of Arabic studies and explains that the revival of these studies in Europe is due to the fact that the Eastern question has, since the advent of Zaghlul Pasha, Mustafa Kemal, Ibn Saud, Riza Shah, and Amanullah Khan, taken a most interesting turn. Indians have, from a self-regarding point of view, greater need for understanding that question. If the idea of an Asiatic Federation is to materialize itself—and its materialisation is necessary for the freedom of India—India must establish more intimate contact than exists at present with these great Asiatic countries.

BRAVE SPIRITS

It is good news that the Soviet airman Tchukhnovsky has been able to get into touch with the "Italia's" walking party. The Swedish scientist Professor Malmgren is a member of it and if the "Krassin" which is making a brave attempt to cut through the ice-floes at the rate of four miles an hour to reach the spot indicated by the Soviet airman succeeds in getting on board the walking party, the whole world will hear through wireless of the remarkable experience which has fallen to its lot. That the privations and sufferings of the men General Nobile took with him on this latest voyage of scientific discovery have been extremely great can be seen from the account the Swedish pilot Lundborg gave to the "Dagblad", a Stockholm paper. There is considerable apprehension at present about the safety of one section of General Nobile's party, Viglieri and his companions. All that one can hope for is that a hunt for them through the air may locate them and bring them relief in time.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARABIC

WHY IT SHOULD BE STUDIED

(BY A. A. A. FYZEE, BAR-AT-LAW.)

Ibn Khaldun, the greatest of Muslim historians, in a well-known passage in is Muqaddima, states that nations, like individuals, have a definite period of existence. They are born; they gather strength; they decline, and ultimately they disappear from the face of the earth. Considering the present state of Indian Mussalmans and their decaying condition, it is very difficult to say whether they are already dead or whether they are breathing their last. Anyhow, the way in which the study of Arabic is declining in India is most instructive, and must certainly cause apprehension to those whose minds have been disciplined by the study of that classical language, or who are watching with the keenest interest, the Arabic revival in Egypt, Syria, and Europe.

Only recently at the celebrations in London, at the School of Oriental Studies, the three languages singled out as of the utmost importance, were Chinese, Sanskrit and Arabic. Chinese is by far the oldest of the three, and is even now, tremendous living force. Sanskrit leads to the study of the origin of the Indo-European languages, and these go hand in hand with what are called the classical languages, namely, Latin and Greek. And Arabic, as it is now being recognised more and more, not only helps in the study of Mediaeval Science, Medicine, Philosophy and History; but, philologically, it has preserved some of the oldest Semitic grammatical forms and its study is a necessity for work on the Biblical languages and especially, Hebrew and Syriac.

But a short time back, Sir Denison Ross, at a gathering in honour of the presentation of a medal to Prof. Margoliouth of Oxford, pointed out how unfortunate it was that the Mussalmans of India were not doing more for the study of their own language which contained one of the most glorious literatures the world has ever known.

TWO-FOLD APPEAL.

The importance of the study of Arabic lies in its two-fold appeal: it is a classical language and a living, breathing tongue. As a classical language, it has the same appeal as Greek or Sanskrit. Its grammar is complex; its vocabulary is immense; its influence on other languages is a most interesting linguistic phenomenon. Unlike Persian, it has a great and a varied literature. In the pre-Islamic poetry, you have the most natural and exquisite love-poetry, and noble war-songs, and beautiful descriptions of natural scenery. With the revelation of the Qur'an, new forces came into play, and Tradition (Hadith), Biography (Sira), Law (Fiqh), Grammar (Nahw), Exegesis (Tafsir), flourished. With the advent of the Abbasides, we have more poetry—war-songs and love-songs,—Science, Medicine, Theology and Belles-Lettres.

It is impossible to understand Islam, its civilisation and history, without a knowledge of its classical language. And this same language, with a few modifications, is even now the language of the learned in Egypt, and the Arabian Peninsula. Even in Persia and India the religious leaders and experts in Theology make "the written language", or Schriftsprache as the Germans would have it, the medium of expression.

The spoken Arabic of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Syria, Yemen and Central Arabia differs considerably from the classical language. The case-endings, being very difficult for the common people, are dropped and the pronunciation undergoes a marked corruption. Thus it is that Arabic like Chinese, and unlike Sanskrit, is both a living and a classical language.

DEBT TO GERMANY.

Very few people realise the work that Europe, and especially Germany, has done in the field of Arabic studies. To mention only a few works of general interest, the two best books on early Muhammadan origins and culture are in German, Goldziher's Muhammadanische Studien and Von Kremer's Culturgeschichte. Were it not for an earnest band of European scholars, we would never

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CLOUD AND FIRE

ON READING: FROM THE BACK COVER TO THE FRONT

(BY SARTINI.)

It seldom falls to the lot of a person, situated in the position of Dr. Clayhead, with callings in front and hobbies on sides, to attend to and moralise upon any subject that may crop up, in the course of conversation with me. The reason, I have at last been able to find; he thinks more than he reads. More than once, he has hinted to me at this; that he ordinarily reads little and sleeps less, though he confesses he cannot account for the rest of the day. Upon this, I began to watch him closely for more than a month, with the result that apparently what he told me was quite true: but beneath the surface there always flowed an under-current, greater in velocity and volume, but subdued and sublime. It was while in such moods I would meet him, rescuing some bright idea or original thought from total destruction at the whirlpool: and give to the world the benext of it.

* * *

Our talk had turned on poverty of ideas and actions; which topic was born out of a trivial quarrel we had at home, when he began to criticise me and gave a homily on "Good Reading." I have always been in the habit of reading from the back cover to the front, which act, though saving much time, for we can omit certain chapters, the purport of which, we might have had in the conclusion, yet would be unintelligible to most people to follow, since they begin from where the book would come to an end. My relation to the book would not be even that of the dextrorotory tartaric acid to the laevo-acid, for that would be a mirror image; but a case of hyperbola beginning from nowhere, reaching the origin and ending in nowhere. And I would now faithfully set down a resume of his sermon.

"This action, though novel to reading, has been practised in other fields of life, sometimes quite successfully entering the primitive stage; but at other times, with result we do not know, or cannot think of. Definite words and phrases in nation and politics have lost their form and colour and have shrunk and shrivelled into meaningless political expressions, and will continue to be so, till the originators discarding with disgust, withdraw them from circulation. What is leadership without following? What is action without idea? Sir, we are confronted, with too many leaders and too many ideas, that, like the essayist who lost a subject in the immensity of subjects, we may lose both the following and the action; and what is worse, we may lose sight of the goal in the haze of our quarrels. We have Mazzinis in our midst, Cavours in

(Continued on page 5)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"England cannot afford to allow any of the real power in Indian affairs to pass out of the hands of British military and civilian officials, as this would mean the end of European expansion in Asia, and of the economic Imperialism upon which the prosperity of Great Britain is believed by the Imperialists to rest."

V. SHIV RAM,
(Author of "Comparative Colonial Policy.")

Harsh Terms.

Although public feeling in Japan, except amongst the aristocratic, landholding classes, shows increasing evidence of its realisation of the fact that it is no good for Japan to continue to antagonise China, the present Japanese Government is unwilling to make a radical change in its old policy towards the neighbour across the Yellow Sea. The demands of the Japanese Government as the price for the evacuation of the Shantung province by Japanese troops are harsh and totally out of proportion to the "injuries" Japanese nationals claim to have suffered. This is the bullying tone made only too familiar to China in the British demands some time ago. This is not the way to reconcile China if Japan is really anxious to do it and to help China in solidifying her position.

Suicidal Course.

If the Muslim members of the United Provinces Council are really anxious to advance the cause of self-government for India, they have done their level best to defeat the object they profess to have in view by the reactionary memorandum they have submitted to the Simon Commission. Memoranda of this type are a god-send to British officialdom in India. They implement the case which it has already prepared as an advance stab in the back to Indian Nationalism. The U. P. Jo-hukum Muslims' contention is for the retention of separate electorates and they desire that all subjects except law and justice should be transferred to popular control. This is, indeed, a vicious kind of provincial autonomy to claim. So long as law and justice are retained under foreign control, there cannot be an inch of progress towards real self-government. Such progress must in fact begin from the top, from the Central Government. So long as the military and the police are not in Indian hands, and so long as Indians have no control over the public exchequer, no self-government is possible. Only shams and frauds of it, a camouflage of it meant to throw dust in Indian eyes will be conceded under pressure from India by the British Parliament, but this "concession" will not bring India one whit nearer self-rule. It is a pity the co-operators with the Commission cannot see even now the logic of the demand for genuine self-government made by the Madras Congress.

Misapprehensions.

The Depressed India Association and the Servants of Somavamshi Society, two Bombay organisations of very recent origin, have also submitted a joint memorandum to the Simon Commission. With their grievances relating to the odious and cruel treatment to which the so-called "depressed" classes are socially subjected, in this Presidency at least, there is a large measure of sympathy amongst Hindus who consider themselves as higher in caste and these two organisations will have to recognise that in actively breaking through this wall of injustice the "depressed classes" have received continuous help from not a few ardent workers amongst the Brahmins, men like Mr. Mate of Poona and a group of workers from the Servants of India Society. But the memorandum appears to suggest that the endowment of special and separate political rights will advance the cause of the "depressed classes." This is a wrong remedy to eradicate the social cruelty to which these class are now subject. When the memorandum foolishly talks about "excessive Indianisation," and charges the "caste" Hindu "once he occupies a position of political power" with keeping down the "depressed classes" it merely provides convenient arguments to the bureaucracy against the nationalist politician. Will any "caste" Hindu be displeased to-day if a Somavamshi gentleman like Dr. Ambedkar were appointed Minister?

Rs. 3 Each For The Starving.

There is acute famine now prevailing for more than six months in six districts in the province of Bengal. Appeals were made by the stricken ryots to the Zamindars and the Government for prompt succour but while many of the Zamindars refused to consider that any help from them was due to the ryots, the Ma-Bap Sarkar in Bengal showed even a worse spirit. The discussion on the adjournment motion to protest against the parsimonious spirit of the Sarkar is an index to the keen resentment amongst the popular representatives against this bureaucratic policy of spending only Rs. 12,000 on gratuitous relief for 50,000 famine-stricken ryots. This remarkably philanthropic allowance works out at about Rs. 3 per starving person. It is no wonder that the "unrest" in Bengal is deep-seated.

SETTLEMENT OR REPRESSION?

GOVERNOR GOES TO SIMLA.

POONA, July 12.

Although speculation is rife as to Sir Leslie Wilson's sudden departure for Simla to-morrow no improvement is expected in the situation regarding Bardoli. It is believed that the probable reason for the visit may be to confer with the Viceroy before any policy is determined. It is however believed in some quarters that Government might yield on the question of inquiry and grant a fresh inquiry though not exactly by an independent committee and might not give up its insistence on payment of enhanced assessment in advance.—A. P.

FITTING REPLY TO THREAT

THOSE BRAVE TALATIS OF BARDOLI

SURAT, July 11.

It will be remembered that the District Deputy Collector Mr. Almoula had served separate notices to 19 Talatis of Bardoli Taluka who have tendered their resignations, to present themselves before him in his office at Surat on 11th July to show cause why they should not be dismissed, as they have made undue remarks against Government's actions, in their letters of resignation, and by joining a movement against the Government have helped it. It was further stated in the notice that in the event of their failing to present themselves in Mr. Almoula's office, the Government will take it for granted that they have no cause to show against the allegation, and will be dismissed from the Government service.)

Enquiries at Mr. Almoula's office show that none of the defaulting Talatis had presented themselves at the office to-day, but several of them have written letters refuting the charge.—A. P.

"CHALLANGE TO OBSCURANTIST AUTHORITY."

"PIONEER'S" GRAVE WARNIN TO GOVERNMENT.

Under the Caption "The Scandal of Bardoli" the Pioneer writes:—

The principle for which the peasants of Bardoli are fighting is a perfectly legitimate one, and one recognised by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in their report on the Government of India Bill. It is the simple and rational desire that the principles and policy of the assessment of land revenue should be embodied in legislation; that they should be collected in a clear and logical code, which could be read and understood by the humblest. As it is, at the present moment, the system is antique, haphazard, illogical and often unjust. In Bardoli a case has been demonstrated against the old regime, and so vigorously defended, that its echoes have resounded far beyond the borders of India and are now being watched with considerable anxiety in Whitehall. The reason for this is not hard to seek. Passive resistance to taxation, when the grounds for such resistance are embeded in conscience, is a challenge to the more obscurantist forms of British authority, which in the past has proved to be of the most serious nature. Mr. Gandhi is reported rightly to be interested, and to the purblind upholders of the old regime, Mr. Gandhi represents an unpleasant fact, which it is impossible to meet and extremely difficult to ignore. The present challenge from Bardoli, with its insistence on justice, and its emphasis on conscience, is getting perilously near the questioning of the "spiritual basis" of the British Government in India, which was the backbone of non-co-operation. Consequently—so it would appear from reliable reports—the iron hand is being displayed in the Taluka in question and Lord Birkenhead is reported to have placed himself in more intimate touch than is usual with that gentleman, with Indian affairs.

The Settlement Commissioner rejected the settlement officer's report as valueless and passed severe strictures on the basis on which he had made his recommendations. He described him as "sailing without a compass and without a rudder". He noted that the report contained "nothing definite that one can possibly use as the foundation of anything." After this glimpse of the truth, he somewhat repented, regrouped thirty-one villages, raised the rates to the extent of 66 per cent. in some cases and taking as his basis the questionable principle of rental values recommended an enhancement of 29 per cent! It is difficult to ascertain on what data this brilliant officer worked. The statistics on which he relied were condemned by himself as being inaccurate and unscrutinised. It appears that he proceeded on the assumption that the enhancement would affect the non-agriculturists only, and ("mirabile dictu") he stated that half the area of the district was held by such people. The real percentage of non-agriculturist people who know the district aver, is not more than from 5 to 10 per cent. When the new assessment was announced, protests were at once made and after petitions and memorials had been presented, attempts were made to get into touch with the Government. All along, it is to be noticed, the forms of protest have been constitutional and legitimate—nay more, there exists definite encouragement from a partially democratic body. The case is a specific example of the necessity for a policy already adopted by the Bombay Legislative Council. In March 1924 that Council passed a resolution to the effect that a committee should be appointed to consider the question of bringing the process of revising land revenue under definite regulations, and to report on the nature of the legislation required to effect that end. It also urged that no revision should be proceeded with and no new rates should be levied until such legislation was carried into effect. In March 1927 the Council by a majority of nearly two to one, urged the Government to give immediate effect to their resolution of three years before, to introduce necessary legislation, to make provision for making such legislation retrospective, and, pending such legislation, to issue orders to the revenue authorities not to collect enhanced assessment in any cases where revision had taken place after March 1924. Such a rational challenge to the effete diehards of the revenue Department was of course ignored. So were the first Bardoli protests. Attempts were then made to interest the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, and to invoke his sympathy. Such attempts have also been without much avail. The Governor apparently expressed himself as sympathetic, and genuinely anxious for a settlement, but he admitted that his powers were limited, and that as much as he would like to interfere, he was unable to do so. Mr. Patel, who by now had been brought in, drafted an appeal to His Excellency, which was forwarded to the Revenue Department. The Governor's Private Secretary merely acknowledged the letter. The Revenue Secretary has ignored the suggestion therein made, for the appointment of an impartial tribunal, and the situation, as it is to-day, is that the peasants have refused to pay the enhanced assessment and that the Government are distraining and seizing property right and left, in order to cover the money they claim is due to them.

WARNING TO STEEL FRAME.

The Pioneer does not propose yet to go into details about the extraordinary cruel and heartless behaviour of the Government officials. It will be sufficient, for the moment, to inform the Government that this newspaper is in full possession of facts, which go far to prove that there is a spirit of unusual bitterness among the executive officers of this district. The main point that must be made and made without delay, is that no impartial observer of the Bardoli dispute, possessed of the plaing facts of the case, can resist the conclusion that the peasants have got right on their side, and that their claim for an examination of the enhanced assesment by an impartial body is just, reasonable and fair. It is said that if the Government of Bombay and its precious Revenue Department were to grant such an inquiry the peasant all over the country would be encouraged to participate in a no-tax campaign. We are not concerned with the guilty consciences of the alleged strong men in the Bombay Government or in the Revenue Department, nor are we convinced that their fears trouble India to any extent. No one thinks less of a judge who has a decision revised on debatable points of law, by a higher tribunal, but any judge who demands that he should be the last word in the interpretation of law would be rightly looked upon as a consummate ass. The parallel can be applied to the Bombay Revenue Department. As we pointed out in our issue of Monday, the question has now become one of national import. A deep and vital principle has been raised; the struggle over which may have results of far greater influence than was at first suspected by either of the protagonists. It would be as well before there are more critical and widespread demonstrations of sympathy with the unfortunate Bardoli peasants, that the Government of Bombay listened to a frank word of warning. They are getting themselves into a hopeless situation, in which they will stand condemned in the eyes of all justice-loving citizens, and in which they are bound to incur, at the very least, the gravest censure of the majority of inhabitants of the country. What will worry them much more, perhaps, is the fact that they are bound eventually to be beaten. There are times when the steel-frame must show a little resilience.

TO DISCUSS BARDOLI

WILL REACH SURAT ON WEDNESDAY

READY TO RECEIVE A DEPUTATION

"PIONEER'S SCATHING INDICTMENT OF OFFICIALDOM.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Excellency the Governor is leaving for Simla this (Friday) morning to consult with His Excellency the Viceroy on the Bardoli situation. On his return journey, the Governor proposes to visit Surat, which place he will reach on Wednesday morning.

The Governor feels that while as the Head of the Administration it is his obvious duty to uphold the supremacy of the law as he intends to do fully, yet it is no less his duty, as the representative of the King-Emperor, to do what he possibly can to prevent the development of the situation which must ultimately inflict great hardship and suffering on many persons.

The Governor can only spend one day at Surat, but during that day he will interview all officers of Government and will beprepared to receive a deputation representative of those who speak for the cultivators in order that while the position of Government may be quite clear and definite, there shall be nothing left undone to remove misunderstanding on either side.

BOYCOTT TODDY-SHOP AUCTIONS

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S APPEAL

BARDOLI, July 11.

The Secretary, Bardoli Satyagraha Committee, writes:—

Sjt. Vallabhbhai has issued an appeal to the cultivators and the tappers of toddy-trees not to bid at the forthcoming auctions of licenses for tapping toddy-trees and for keeping toddy-shops that are to take place about the end of this month. The appeal runs: "Nobody who has followed the unscrupulous methods adopted by the Excise authorities to break our movement about non-payment of unjustified enhanced land-revenue can be unaware of the grave danger of having any transactions with this department. My appeal, therefore, to all concerned is that all bidding and keeping of toddy-shops and 'mandavas' be suspended till the present struggle of the cultivators lasts. The bidders may note that in view of the unholy alliance between Abkari and Revenue Departments referred to above in persecuting cultivators and land-holders of this Taluka, peaceful picketing of such toddy-shops and 'mandavas' is under contemplation and may have to be resorted to. The prospective bidders should therefore realize beforehand the implications of bidding, at these auctions and avoid unnecessary risk of pecuniary loss to themselves."

After next advising the cultivators not to farm out their toddy-trees this year to anybody, he says "if the Excise Department had not joined hands with the Revenue Department in harassing and oppressing the peasants, this step might not have been necessary, but so long as this struggle continues, it is the duty of the cultivators to adopt all necessary defensive measures against the assaults of this Department."

DISGRACE WIPED OFF.

It will be remembered that a pair of horses of Sjt. Virchand Chenaji of Bajipura had been attacked to recover his revenue due and auctioned for Rs. 145 to one Jumma Badu of Shahada (Khandesh). The people of Jumma Badu's community however felt so scandalised at this unseemly act of one of their members that they decided to wipe off the disgrace by repurchasing the horses from him and returning them to Seth Virchand from whom they had been taken by the Revenue authorities. This was accordingly done and the horses have now been returned to Seth Virchand. In their letter to Sjt. Vallabhbhai informing him of this, they say: "Instead of sympathising with Bardoli's fight for right and justice one of us has put us all in an awkward fix. To wipe off this blot, we are returning these horses to their rightful owner, and we pray God that you may come out with flying colours from this fight of Satyagraha which you have launched upon to safeguard the interests of the entire peasantry of India."

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

DR. DESHMUKH SAVES THE BABIES

MAYOR'S FUND STARTED

SIR VICTOR SASSOON GIVES RS. 10,000.

PLEA FOR CONCILIATION BOARD.

An informal meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday evening with a view to start a "Lord Mayor's Fund" for the relief of starving children.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation in explaining the object of the meeting said that in the last meeting of the Corporation there were several councillors who opposed the resolution of Dr. Choksy to give Rs. 1,000 a day for the succour of the children of the strikers as they thought it created a bad precedent. Though they voted against the resolution there was a certain amount of humanity and tenderness in them and they expressed their willingness to support the "Lord Mayor's Fund," if it was started by the Corporation.

SIR VICTOR PROMISES RS. 10,000.

During the interval, he (Dr. Deshmukh) went round to see some of the millowners and he was glad to say that they too entertained the same amount of anxiety for the welfare of the children as the Councillors did and promised to help the fund, if one was started. Sir Victor Sassoon was kind enough to promise him Rs. 10,000 while Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was very sympathetic and encouraging and promised Rs. 5,000. He (Dr. Deshmukh) then saw Raja Pratapgirji who also was good enough to contribute Rs. 5,000 in the name of his wife Rani Champavati. There were other Mill-owners who were equally sympathetic towards the children and stated that whether strike went on or not they were prepared to open their creches for the benefit of the children. He also told the donors that in case the funds were found inadequate, he would trouble them again; and they promised to give further help, if it was required. The Mill-owners were therefore conscious of the blot which might come to the fair name of Bombay, if they allowed the children to die. He then appealed the Councillors to do their duty they owed to the city by helping the Fund and raising contributions for it. He also suggested that the relief should not be confined for the benefit of the strikers' children but should also be extended to other children of poor parents who required nourishment.

PLEA FOR CONCILIATION BOARD.

Referring to the mill strike, he said, he was convinced that the strike would not come to an end unless there was outside mediation and therefore he suggested that the Corporation should urge Government to appoint a Conciliation Board to settle labour disputes.

The following office bearers were then appointed:—Hon. Treasurers: Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot and Secretaries: Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Dr. S. P. Mehta.

Committee:—Sir P. C. Sethna, Mr. Karmali Ebrahim, Mr. H. A. Laljee, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. K. F. Nariman Mr. B. T. Desai, Dr. A. G. Viegas Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. S. K. Bole and others.

Dr. Deshmukh headed the list of the Corporation by contributing Rs. 1,000.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND MILL STRIKE.

AHMEDABAD WORKERS' RESPONSE

Thursday was the 88th day of the unfortunate mill strike in Bombay and yet the chances of a settlement seemed to be as remote as they were on the first day of the strike. A meeting of the strikers was held in the morning at the Dorabji Tata Hall, but the attendance was poor owing to rains. There was very little of talk in the meeting as almost all the labour leaders had not made it convenient to be present at the meeting.

MR. JOSHI'S MOVE.

It is understood that Mr. N. M. Joshi is making one more sincere attempt to give a happy turn to the situation. It has been ascertained from him that he has written a letter to the Government of Bombay suggesting the appointment of an Arbitration Board to enquire into the dispute between the workers and owners. Mr. Joshi has also received an invitation from Mahatma Gandhi to meet him at Ahmedabad to discuss with him the mill strike situation. He intends to await the reply of the Government to his letter before he proceeds to Ahmedabad to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

SUGGESTION TO GOVT.

Mr. Joshi, it is reported, has suggested to the Government two alternative proposals. Either they should appoint an Arbitration Board consisting of the representatives of the workers, mill-owners and Government or, failing that, they should appoint a high Government official to enquire into the dispute and try to bring about a settlement. Mr. Joshi's letter to the Government was, it is understood, considered by the Joint Strike Committee and approved of by the strike leaders, both "moderate" and "extremist."

AHMEDABAD WORKERS' QUOTA.

The workers' deputation which had gone to Ahmedabad to collect funds for the relief of the strikers, has, it is reported, succeeded in getting promises from the textile workers of that city, that they would subscribe funds which would suffice for two weeks' rations to be distributed among the strikers. The strike leaders are leaving no

(Continued from page 8.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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BRITISH LABOUR AND IMPERIALISM

MR. S. IYENGAR'S SCATHING INDICTMENT.

MINERS REPUDIATE MR. HARTSHORN

LONDON, July 8.

On Friday speaking at the Essex Hall, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that on the Indian question all parties in Britain were united. "Labour" he said, "is as imperialistic as the Tories and we Indians can do no business with Labour." He referred to the incident at the Empire Labour Conference as an example. Mr. Iyengar declared: "We shall win Swaraj at all costs and by any methods which appear necessary." Mr. Fenner Brockway who followed declared that Mr. Iyengar's statement regarding Labour movement was extraordinary and serious. Mr. Brockway said: "The I. L. P. however had distinctive policy" and he referred to the National Council's resolution disassociating with the Simon Commission policy. When Mr. Brockway was asked whether in view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Labour M.P.'s are I. L. P. men would the National Council expel them for voting for the Simon Commission, Mr. Brockway declared that expulsion was not the method of the I. L. P. and though over hundred Labour members were I. L. P. men the National Council only took financial responsibility for twenty-four. Further asked if National Council instead of passing mere resolutions would even take such action as to advise the rank and file of the Labour movement to vote against members favouring Simon Commission Mr. Brockway emphatically declared "no."

Speaking on Saturday at the Conference of the League Against Imperialism at Essex Hall Mr. Cook, Secretary, Miners' Federation, declared: "Let it be understood that Mr. Hartshorn though receiving money from the miners is not on the Simon Commission by miners' consent. "The Miners' Federation was never consulted nor did the Federation give any sanction." Mr. Cook further said, "Mr. Hartshorn had crucified not only British miners but also Indian workers. When the time comes the miners would take necessary steps to deal with Mr. Hartshorn." Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who was vociferously cheered, said that it was his greatest and most genuine pleasure to be in the Conference. Under his chairmanship at Gauhati, the Indian National Congress was affiliated to the League Against Imperialism. It was the only ray of the light which Mr. Iyengar saw in England.

Mr. Harry Pollitt declared "while in England we talk of the coming war and the past war, it is not realised that unceasing war is being conducted everyday against people in Egypt, India and China." Mr. Pollitt further declared "there is no peace for peoples in dependency, literal or otherwise, and it was humbug to say otherwise."—"Forward" Special Cable.

LORD BYNG'S APPOINTMENT

CENSURE MOTION REJECTED

LONDON, July 11.

By 231 votes to 106, the House of Commons rejected the Labour motion to reduce the Home Office vote by a hundred sterling on account of Lord Byng's appointment as the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said in the course of the debate that Lord Byng had undertaken not to attend the House of Lords, while he held the Commissionership.—Reuter.

MR. GUZDAR REMOVED TO CENTRAL JAIL

BANGALORE, July 12.

Mr. J. E. Guzdar who has been taken in custody by the Mysore police has now been transferred to the central jail pending instructions from Calcutta. The accused who is faced with charges under sections 406 (breach of trust) and 420 (cheating) refuses to make any statement. Mrs. Gilman, and Mr. Chowksi who were his companion boarders at the hotel, when he was arrested, are still here.—A. P.

INDO-CHINESE HOSTEL IN PARIS

LONDON, July 11.

Paris.—In the presence of the King of Annam the first stone was laid of the Indo-Chinese Hostel at Pare Mont Souris to accommodate 100 students.—Reuter's Special.

SHOOTING COMPETITION AT BISLEY

ENGLAND WINS KOLAPORE CUP

LONDON, July 10

At Bisley the Mother Country won the Kolapore Cup with the total of 1094. Canada came next with 1085 followed by Australia 1083.—Reuter. S. S.

DR. DESHMUKH SAVES THE BABIES.

(Continued from page 7.)

source untapped to collect enough funds that would help them to continue the strike at least for a month more.

MR. JOSHI AND MAHATMA'S INVITATION

BOMBAY, July 12.

Mr. N. M. Joshi informs the Associated Press that the statement that he has been invited by Mr. Gandhi to meet him at Ahmedabad is incorrect. Mr. Joshi has only been informed by a member of the Labour Deputation to Ahmedabad that Mr. Gandhi expressed a desire to meet him, but he himself has received no invitation from Mr. Gandhi.—A. P.

RAILWAY WORKERS' SYMPATHY FOR MILL STRIKERS

The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 towards the relief of Bombay mill strikers, and the amount has been sent to the Strike Committee as a first instalment. Further collections were made by the Parel workers of the same Union which amounted to Rs. 166-7-3 and the sum has been sent to the Committee as the second instalment.

GOLD MINE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES

ROBERTSONPET, July 11.

The majority of the workmen at the Champion Reef Gold Mines have struck work claiming the increased wages. Special police guards have been placed on duty. Arrack and toddy shops and beer taverns in the neighbourhood have been closed by magisterial orders. The situation is quiet. —A. P.

CASE AGAINST CALCUTTA SCAVENGERS' LEADERS

SETTLEMENT LIKELY

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The case against Miss Prabhavati Das Gupta, President, and Mr. Mauzafar Ahmad vice-president of the Scavengers' Union who were prosecuted on a charge of using criminal force to Narain Chamar and other employees of the Calcutta Corporation in the discharge of their duties during the Corporation Scavengers' Strike came up before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Mr. I. B. Sen, counsel for the accused stated that the case was likely to be settled.

The magistrate adjourned the case until July 19.—A. P.

STRIKE ON E. I. RY.

MORE RESUME WORK

CALCUTTA, July 11.

About a thousand more workers resumed work at Lillooah to-day. It is reported that most of the men at Asansol and Ondal have joined work.—A. P.

SECTION 144 AT JAMSHEDPUR

ASSAULT CASES INSTITUTED AGAINST STRIKERS

JAMSHEDPUR, July 11.

A number of cases of assault, intimidation, trespass, etc., have been instituted against the strikers. Orders under Section 144 were promulgated by the Deputy Commissioner this afternoon. Picketing in certain parts of the town continues. Mr. Manek Homi has been warned by the Deputy Commissioner against his alleged methods. About fifty persons who were on hartal were re-engaged to-day. A lorry carrying loyalists is reported to have been attacked by the strikers, passengers pulled out, and the driver and escort stoned.—A. P.

CABLE AND BEAM MERGER

NEW HOLDING COMPANY TO BE SET UP

LONDON, July 11.

The "Daily Mail" states that the Cable and Beam merger involves the setting up of a holding company with a capital of £3,700,000 sterling of which twentythree and half million will be five and half per cent cumulative preference shares, twentyone and onefifth million will be seven and half per cent non-cumulative ordinary shares, and nine million ordinary shares. The Eastern Telegraph Co. will represent fiftysix and a quarter per cent of the voting power. The new communications Company will have a capital of thrity million sterling. Indo-European system is not included in the scheme. The Eastern Telegraph Company is financially interested in it as far as Teheran after which the system belongs to the Indian Government.—Reuter's Special.

Simla, July 12th.—The opening ceremony of the new Meteorological Office has been postponed from the 17th to 20th July.—A. P.

RIGHT TO EXPECT CO-OPERATION

BURMA GOVERNOR ON SIMON COMMISSION

MAGWE, July 11.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma arrived at Magwe yesterday afternoon. His Excellency received and replied to joint welcome addresses from the Municipal Committee and the District Council. "I note with satisfaction" said Sir Charles Innes, "your appreciation of the greater opportunities of service conferred upon you by the reformed Constitution. You are, no doubt, aware that this is a critical period in the history of the great constitutional experiment which is now being tried out in India and Burma. Your remarks seem to me to be of happy augury, that when the Commission does come to Burma, it will meet with the co-operation and assistance which it has a right to expect".—A. P.

HOWRAH DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

GOES ON 6 MONTHS LEAVE

CALCUTTA, July 11.

It is understood that Mr. H. S. E. Stevens has been transferred to Howrah and he will take over charge from Mr. G. S. Dutt, District Magistrate, Howrah on August 6 when the latter goes on six months' leave to England. Mr. Stevens is at present Magistrate and Collector of Birbhoom. He joined the Civil Service in December 1920.—A. P.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARABIC

(Continued from page 6.)

have had a complete edition of Tabari's famous chronicle. The Tabaqat of Ibn Sa'd, and the Sira of Ibn Hisham were first given to us by Europe. In the field of pre-Islamic poetry we have only recently had Sir Charles Lyall's monumental edition of the Mufaddaliyat, whereas the Hamasa was printed long ago. Many unknown poets were unearthed, and their poetry carefully edited and translated. Fleischer's editon of the commentary on the Qur'an by Baidawi is still considered the standard text. The Dutch scholar, Wensinck, has recently given us a very valuable subject-index to the whole body of the Hadith, and A. Fischer, Bergstrasser, Branlich and a host of others are preparing what will probably be the standard dictionary of the Arabic language. And, last of all, the Encyclopaedia of Islam by Houtsma, Hartmann, Basset, Arnold and others (Leiden, 1908) is a veritable mine of information on all matters concerning the Geography, Ethnography, Biography and civilisation of Islam. It is being published simultaneously in three different languages, German, French and English.

WHY EUROPE STUDIES ARABIC.

The revival of Arabic studies in Europe is due to many factors. First of all, so much work has already been done in classics that the field is greatly restricted. And the professors recommend the study of Arabic as it gives to the mind a similar training, while the literature to be unearthed is almost a virgin field, containing flowers of the most varied hue.

Secondly, the Eastern question has, since the advent of Zeghlul Pasha, Mustafa Kemal, Ibn Saud, Riza Shah and Amanullah Khan taken a most interesting turn; and what Doughty and Browne did in the last two decades of the 19th century was emulated by St. John Philby, Lawrence and Gertrude Bell and many others in the beginning of the twentieth. The intelligent reading public wants good travel books, and, what is more, is prepared to pay for it. Hence the writing of good books on travels in Eastern countries has become both an interesting occupation and a profitable business.

MUSLIMS' APATHY.

It is therefore a great pity that the Mussalman public in India should be so dead to these new forces and movements. Their one goal is Government service, and to them, a degree is the hall-mark of success. They have no care for education, in the proper sense of the term; they merely want a job, and bread and butter. And they can hardly be blamed for it.

But what is the result? The result is only too plainly to be seen in a city like Bombay. Arabic is almost dead in Bombay. Barring the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, not a single English school teaches Arabic. Government will not appoint a teacher, because no students come forward to learn Arabic. For, apart from Arabic being a difficult language, where does it lead to? And who wants *more* Maulvis in this distracted country!

All this is perfectly absurd. We Mussalmans *must* turn to the study of Arabic, and nobody is going to help us if we do not help ourselves. Government has been repeatedly asked for Arabic teachers; but why ask Government? Take the example of the school at Surat of which Mr. C. Essabhoy speaks in his letter to the "Times of India" on July 4, or that of the Anjuman (vide Mr. Dimtimkar's letter on July 6, in the same paper)

WANTED PROPAGANDA.

What we want is firstly a better provision in the schools. I have pleaded for this strongly in a letter to the "Times of India" published on June 20th and though there is a small demand for the subject, the demand is bound to increase if adequate provision is made for the teaching of Arabic by some of our educational trusts. I do not for a moment suggest that efforts should not be made to influence Government as well. But what is more important, we should be alive to the necessity ourselves, first.

When once better provision is made in the schools, then the time for appointing a professor of Arabic in the University will come in due course. At present the St. Xavier's College and some private individuals are always ready to help undergraduates. But certainly, neither the appointment of a costly professor of Arabic and the equipment of a post-graduate research library and department, nor the total abolition of Arabic in the schools and colleges is, *any* solution of the problem. What is really wanted is a widespread propaganda to induce Muslim youth to demand instruction in Arabic, as a second-language, and the *means* to supply this demand.

BENGAL GOVT. CENSURED

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Mr. J. C. Chakravarti referring to the distress at Balurghat in Dinajpur District in the course of the debate in the Bengal Legislative Council said that 15,000 people were affected and Government had sanctioned Rs. 2,67,000 for agricultural loan. The report of the Congress Enquiry Committee showed that there had been 28 deaths from starvation in 16 villages and he shuddered to think of the heavy number of deaths when it was remembered that 2,165 villages had been affected in Balurghat sub-division.

Mr. J. L. Banerjee, Swarajist, said that Zemindars were now on their trial. If they did not rise to the occasion they would have to pay heavy reckoning when the day of judgment would come.

REPLY ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir Naliniranjan Chatterjee replied on behalf of Government, but before he concluded closure was put and the motion that the business of the House be adjourned was carried.

As it was regarded as a censure measure the Swarajists cried "resign."

Nawab Nawabali Chowdhury then moved that the Committee to assist the Simon Commission should consist of seven members elected by the House by single transferable vote.

An amendment was moved that the election be by non-official members only.

The amendment was negatived.

The original motion was carried.

The election of members of the Committee will take place on August 3.

The Council was prorogued.—A. P.

AIR SERVICE TO INDIA

EXPECTED FROM APRIL 1ST

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Sir Samuel Hoare hoped that the air-service to India would open about April 1st next assuming that the Persian difficulty was obviated. No other political obstacles arose.—Reuter.

CABLE-WIRELESS REPORT

PREMIER PROMISES DEBATE

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. Baldwin told questioners in the House of Commons that he hoped to publish the wireless and cable conference report and made a statement on it before the end of the session. He promised to do his utmost to secure a debate and said that he had sent that day very ugrent cables to every Dominion asking them to expedite their reply.—Reuter.

"A TRIUMPH FOR CHURCHILL"

RACE COURSE BETTING BILL

LONDON, July 12.

The Cabinet has decided to adopt the Race Course Betting Bill, and the Bill will figure as a Government Measure to be passed this session. Hesitation to adopt the Bill hitherto is ascribed to the fact that some members of the Cabinet and other Conservative supporters of Government have been hostile hitherto. The decision is regarded as a personal triumph for Mr. Churchill.—Reuter's Special.

Five prisoners belonging to a quarry party of the Sind convict gang attempted to escape. They were chased and in the pursuit one of them was drowned in the Phuleli canal and one was secured. Three others are still at large.—A. P.

SWEDISH PROF. FOUND DEAD

"ITALIA'S" WALKING PARTY

SOVIET ICE BREAKERS SUCCESSFUL RESCUE WORK

LONDON, July 12.

Moscow.—"Krassin" reached "Italia's" walking party at 6-40 this morning. Prof. Malmgren died a month ago. Notwithstanding the fact that they had eaten nothing for 13 days, Commandants Mariano and Zappi are in good spirits and full of courage. "Krassin" afterwards proceeded in the direction of Viglieri's party twenty miles away.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 12.

"Krassin" found Prof. Malmgren dead, and others alive.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED

LONDON, July 12.

Rome.—An official communique states that "Citta-di Milano" has re-established wireless communication with Viglieri's party and also with "Krassin" which reported that, after sighting Prof. Malmgren's party, Tchuknovsky damaged his machine and landed near Cape Platen. Five persons on board plane managed to reach the coast. They have long wavelength wireless set and provisions for a fortnight. "Krassin" is proceeding towards Malmgren's party and Viglieri's party, she being twelve miles from the former and 42 miles from the latter.—Reuter.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION CEASES

LONDON, July 12.

Rome.—No message has been received from the "Italia's" wireless operator Biagi reporting that the party is losing courage and is despondent, but it is pointed out that wireless communication has ceased owing to magnetic storm. No news has been received that Ceccioni is dead, as has been reported.—Reuter.

FOUND AT LAST

LONDON, July 11.

Moscow.—Nothing was heard of Italia's walking party since 30th May. They were discovered to-day by airman Tchuknovsky attached to the ice-breaker Krassin during a reconnaissance flight eighty degrees forty-two minutes north twenty-five degress forty-five minutes east. The airman encircled over the party five times. Two of them vigorously waved a flag, while the third was lying down.—Reuter.

DIRECTION FOR LOCATING POSITION

LONDON, July 12.

Rome.—It is semi-officially stated that the last wireless from Viglieri party dated July 6 merely gave the party's position. It is mentioned that the Swedish seaplanes dropped rovisions and medicines. —Reuter.

DEATH REPORT DENIED

LONDON, July 11.

Oslo.—The Italian Legation has received a telegram from Citta Di Milano despatched at two this morning denying Ceccioni's death.—Reuter.

ICE-BREAKER KRASSIN AT WORK

PROGRESS THROUGH ICE FLOES

LONDON, July 11.

Moscow.—On receipt of a wireless message from airman Tchukhnovsky regarding the discovery of the Walking Party of "Italia", ice-breaker Krassin immediately started for the spot indicated. She is progressing at the rate of four miles per hour among the ice-floes, and it is expected that she will reach Prof. Malmgren and his party on the 12th July.—Reuter.

NO MESSAGES FROM VIGLIERI

PESSIMISTIC REPORTS

LONDON, July 11.

Berlin.—The ominous absence of wireless messages from Viglieri and the party is interpreted as meaning that the marooned men are dead or dying, according to a Berlin correspondent with Braganza, who points out that the fever from which the party has been suffering long indicates inflammation of lungs in consequence of fog, insufficient protection and ignorance of Arctic conditions.—Reuter.

"THEY WOULD BE SAVED"

CAPTAIN OF FRAM OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, July 12

Oslo.—Airman Tchukhnovsky's report that he had sighted Prof. Malmgren and the party has been received with great joy. Airman Tchukhnovsky is well-known and popular in Norway. He participated in Capt. Amundsen's arctic expedition in Maud and also in trans-Polar flight by Norge.

Captain Otto Sverdrup who commanded Nansen's ship Fram, in an interview, said that if the party had really been sighted at such short distance from Krassin, they would certainly be saved, if Krassin had plenty of coal.—Reuter's Special.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN HECKLDE

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS

KELLOGG'S TREATY PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 11.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was subjected to sustained heckling on the part of the members of the opposition in the House of Commons on the subject of "delay" in replying to Mr. Kellogg's Treaty proposals. Sir A. Chamberlain was confident that he would be able to reply before the end of the session. He emphasised that the Governments of the Dominions and India were in no way responsible for any delay. He defined the "delay" for which he himself was responsible as "time being taken for careful consideration."—Reuter.

MOVE TO OVER THROW MONARCHY

100 PERSONS ARRESTED IN SPAIN

LONDON, July 12.

Following Reuter's Madrid correspondent yesterday evening transmitting a semi-official communique stating that attempts were being made to take advantage of the absence of King and head of the Government to stir up trouble, Reuter's Paris correspondent now sends the Madrid telegram to "Le Journal" which says that following the rumours that insurrectionary movement was being planned throughout Spain with the object of overthrowing monarchy, the police have arrested 100 Syndicalists and Communists in the provinces of Madrid, Barcelona, Saragossa, Biscaya and Guipuzcoa.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FARMERS' LABOUR PARTY'S CANDIDATE

LONDON, July 12.

Chicago.—The Farmers' Labour Party has adopted Senator George W. Norris, Republican Liberal, as their candidate for the Presidency despite his refusal to stand.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

15 POLITICAL LECTURES ARRANGED

LONDON, July 12.

Before leaving for India with the Statutory Commission on 27th September, Sir John Simon has undertaken to deliver fifteen political speeches in various parts of the country.—Reuter.

DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY CASE

12 ACCUSED SENTENCED

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH ASSESSORS

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Twelve of the twenty accused in the Deoghar Conspiracy case were sentenced yesterday to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from seven to three years, on charges of conspiracy to wage war against the King, and possessing firearms without license. The remaining eight accused were acquitted. Of those convicted eleven are Bengalees and one a Punjabi.

The Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict of the assessors in respect of three men and convicted them.—A. P.

Allahabad, July 12.—Mr. Justice Mukherjee and Mr. Justice King dismissed to-day the appeal of Colonel Bholanath from the conviction and sentence of Rs. 500 fine passed on him on a charge of making statements defamatory of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bisheshwarneth.—A. P.

"SEAPLANE UPLAND" TO REMAIN IN SPITZBERGEN

LONDON, July 12.

Stockholm.—The Ministry of defence has telegraphed to the Swedish Expedition at Spitzbergen that in view of the fact that Malmgren and other members of the walking party have been sighted, the seaplane "Upland" which was ordered yesterday to return to Sweden, will remain in Spitzbergen.—Reuter's Special.

MESSAGE OF BARDOLI

MAHATMAJIS ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The message of Bardoli has not yet been fully delivered. But incomplete as it still is, it has taught us lessons which we shall not easily forget. It has revived our drooping spirits, it has brought us new hope, it has shown the immense possibilities of mass non-violence practised not from conviction, but like most virtues with most of us as a policy. The descriptions I have heard from eye-witnesses of the wonderful demonstration held in Bombay in honour of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, the spontaneous offering of Rs. 25,000, the affectionate besieging of his car, the showering of gold and bank notes on him as he was passing through the huge crowds, the ovation that signalised his entry into the theatre are proof of what Bardoli has wrought in the space of a few months by its courage and sufferings. Marked as the awakening has been throughout India, it has been more marked amongst the students and the most among the Bombay students. I tender my congratulations to Sjt. Nariman and the brave lads and lasses on whom he has acquired such a wonderful hold. And among the students the eye-witnesses single out the three Parsee girls, Miss Davar and Misses Bhesania, who by their boundless enthusiasm and courage are said to have electrified the student world in Bombay. Mahadev Desai has a letter from a student in a Poona College whose students on the 4th instant spontaneously observed the students' Bardoli day, stopped all work and made collections to which there was a willing response. May this manifestation of courage on the part of the students of Government colleges and schools never die out nor fail at the crucial moment. The letter being received from students of self-denial practised by them for the sake of paying their humble mite to the Bardoli funds are most touching. The students of the Gurukul Kangdi, Vaishya Vidyalaya, Sasawane, a hostel in Ghatkopar, Supa Gurukul near Navsari and several other institutions which I cannot recall at the time of writing have been either doing labour to earn a few rupees or denying themselves milk and ghi for a month or less.

LEARN FROM RUSTICS.

It would have been monstrous if the lesson that the rusties of Bardoli, especially the illiterate women whom we have hitherto refused to count amongst the fighters for freedom, have been teaching us by their silent suffering and cool courage had been wholly lost upon us. It can be said without fear of contradiction that it was the students of China who led the fight for freedom in that great country, it is the students in Egypt who are in the forefront in Egypt's struggle for real independence. Students of India are expected to do no less. They attend schools and colleges or should attend not for self but for service. They should be the salt of the nation.

The greatest obstacle in the way of students is fear of consequences mostly imaginary. The first lesson therefore that students have to learn is to shed fear. Freedom can never be won by those who are afraid of rustication, poverty and even death. The greatest fear for students of Government institutions is rustication. Let them realise that learning without courage is like a waxen statue beautiful to look at but bound to melt at the least touch of a hot substance.

INTER-VARSITY MATCH DRAWN

"CLOSE SHAVE" FOR OXFORD

COUNTY CRICKET SCORES

LONDON, July 11.

Following are the closing scores of the country cricket matches which began today.

Essex versus Gloucestershire at Chelmsford.—Gloucester 440 for five (Dipper 86, Hammond 201 not out).

Derbyshire versus Yorkshire at Derby.—Derbyshire 234 (Jackson 85, Leyland four for 47). Yorkshire twelve for no wicket.

Hampshire versus Kent at Southmpton.—Kent 363 (Hardinge 64, Ashdown 136). Hampshire five for one.

Warwickshire versus Sussex at Birmingham. Sussex 358 for six (Bowley 75, Langridge 85, H. Parks 83 not out).

Northamptonshire versus Notts at Northampton. Notts 298 (George Gunn 71, Jupp seven for 110) Northants 123 for 8.

Worcestershire versus Lancashire at Worcester. Lancashire 413 for seven (Hallows 154 Watson 115).

The Inter-Varsity Cricket match which began on Monday ended in a draw. Cambridge 292 and 329 for 7 declared (Seabrook 83, Robins 101 not out) Oxford 287 and 227 for 9 (Garland Wells 70).

Staffordshire versus West Indies at Stoke on Trent (Two days match) Staffordshire 99 West Indies 159 (Challinor 71) Staffordshire 83 for 4.

DETAILS.

The weather was glorious and hot everywhere resulting in hard wickets. Appearing at Derby for the first time in several seasons, Yorkshire made Derbyshire struggle for runs on a hard wicket. Jackson showed a welcome return to his old form. Going in fourth he was last man out and played a chanceless game for 2 hours and threequarters. George Gunn of Notts was correct and workmanlike. Larwood did not field in the last hour as he ricked his ankle which was injured at Sheffield. Watson and Hallows put up 230 for a first wicket partnership. Watson remained at the wickets for 3 hours and 20 minutes during which he hit 10 boundaries. Hallows played attractive cricket for four hours and a half his chief hits being 19 fours. Ashdown who opened the innings was sixth man out of 307. He played a flowless if sedate game for 4 hours and 25 minutes and reached the boundary 13 times. Hardinge played attractive cricket.

Hammond struck his best form. He went in at 78 for one, kept the ball down and timed his shots splendidly for beautiful strokes in front of the wicket. So far he has hit two sixes and 19 fours and has not given any chance. Dipper was very steady. Sussex only made moderate use of a batsmen's wicket and at periods, particularly after tea, the Warwickshire attack was weak enough to warrant more enterprise. Bowley played a colourless game for 2 hours and threequarters. The Langridge and Parks partnership for the sixth wicket yielded 149 in 135 minutes. Langridge was at the wicket for 2 hours and 50 minutes.—Reuter's Special Service.

MR. H. A. LALJI DUPED

MAN WITH BOGUS DEGREES GETS TEACHER'S JOB

PLEADS GUILTY TO CHARGE

How an unsuccessful hoax was played upon Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji, M.L.C. was revealed in the Mazagaon Court before Mr. Khairaz when I. E. Memon, a young Mahomedan was charged with cheating on false representation.

The accused, it appears obtained introduction to Mr. Huseinbhoy who was the Trustee of the Panchgani High School on the representation that he was related to a well-known Knight of Bangalore and a B. A. (Hons.) B. T. of the Rangoon university. On April 4, when Mr. Huseinbhoy had been to his solicitors he met the accused when he applied for the post of a teacher in the Panchgani School. He produced three certificates from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir P. C. Sethna and Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer all of which spoke highly of him.

On those credentials and educational qualifications the accused was appointed teacher and sent to Panchgani on a salary of Rs. 90 per mensem, and free boarding and lodging.

After some time the Principal of the School wrote to Mr. Huseinbhoy to say that the new comer was not going on well, and he doubted whether he was a B.A., B. T. at all. The Principal also wrote to the Rangoon university and got the reply that no man bearing the name of the accused had passed the B. A. degree in that university and that no such degree like the B. T. existed there. As soon as this communication was received the accused who had been advanced one month's salary disappeared from Panchgani. Subsequently, he was arrested in Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. Judgment was reserved.

HUSBAND CHARGES WIFE WITH THEFT.

LATTER'S APPLICATION FOR DISALLOWING EXTRADITION REJECTED

"My girl, I have spent three thousand rupees to secure your arrest and I am prepared to spend as many more". These words alleged to have been addressed to her by her husband were quoted in favour of a petition made by Bai Ahisa, alias Mabel Ferris, a European lady who had married a Baroda Mahomedan, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate praying that she should not be extradited to Navsari in connection with the charge of theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,864 brought against her by her husband.

The petitioner alleged among other things that she was a European British subject, born in Cape Town. She came to know Akuji Esaji Bhamji, an Indian Mahomedan of Navsari, at Johannesberg in 1924. By his stories of wealth and false representation that he was a bachelor, she went through a form of marriage with him. The petitioner, later on, came to know that her alleged husband had a wife living when she came to the village of Asna, Taluka Navsari, Baroda State. From 1921 to 1924 the petitioner and Khatijabai, the co-wife had lived together in the same house and the latter died in 1924.

Her husband went back to South Africa at the end of 1924. His son Mahomed came back from South Africa and began to molest her and turned her out out of her own house.

The petitioner's contentions were (1) that a man whatever his religion having his wife alive cannot contract a valid second marriage under the South African law, (2) that she was a minor at the time of marriage, (3) that the alleged marriage was performed by the Registrar on misrepresentations.

The petitioner claimed the rights of a European British subject and that as such Section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act did not apply to her, that she was absolutely innocent and that the charge brought against her was a malicious one and that under these circumstances she might be discharged from bail.

The facts of the case which led to the filing of this petition might be briefly stated as follows:—The petitioner's husband Akuji lodged a complaint of theft with the Navsari police in June 1927 against his wife in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,800. In the course of inquiries, a Navsari Sub-Inspector came to Bombay and traced the accused to Apollo Street and arrested her on April 14 last. Extradition proceedings were started and the Chief Presidency Magistrate referred the matter to Government for orders, meanwhile releasing the accused on bail. Government orders were received to the effect that she should be sent to Navsari.

When the case come up for final order, the petitioner made the petition through her pleader Mr. Godinho.

In passing orders the Magistrate said that there was nothing before him to show that the marriage contracted by the applicant was not valid. According to the facts disclosed she was married to a Baroda State subject and thereby had ceased to be a European subject.

His Worship, therefore, refused the application and ordered the accused to re-rer herself to the Navsari Court on July 20.

M. MAINTENANCE CLAIM

A SUCCESSFUL MOTION FOR INCREASE

A notice of motion was made, before Mr. Justice Norman Kemp at the High Court in the suit filed by one Ghasiram Balkrishna claiming maintenance from Balkrashna Narsoji.

Mr. Pursottam represented the plaintiff, while Mr. Motilal Setalvad appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pursottam stated that the plaintiff was the illegitimate son of the defendant as a result of his illicit reations with plaintiff's mother who was employed by the defendant as a governess. The plaintiff and her mother were for some time kept with the defendant, who later made provision for their separate residence.

A dispute having arisen as regards their maintenance, the plaintiff filed a suit against the defendant, and a provisional allowance of Rs. 60 was ordered by the court. But as the suit would not come for hearing before September, plaintiff made the present application for increasing the amount which, according to him, was inadequate for his proper maintenance.

On behalf of the defendant it was argued by Mr. Motilal that the income from his properties was only Rs. 1,800 a year, and there was likely to be loss in a business which he had undertaken. Under these circumstances, the defendant was not in a position to pay more.

His Lordship increased the provisional maintenance to Rs. 90 per month.

"NULL BAZAR DADA" CONVICTED

7 YEARS FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

Dawood Ismail, a Mahomedan, aged 35, was sentenced to 7 years' hard labour for attempted murder by Mr. Justice Mirza at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. G. M. Gupta with Mr. S. B. Banaji appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Joseph Baptista defended the accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused who had a potato shop at Null Bazar was known as the "Dada" (bully) of the locality, because he used to harass the hawkers an other shopkeepers there. The latter sought the help of a bakery-owner, one Abdul Gani who consequently came into conflict with the accused. Complainants were filed in the Police Court by them against each other. About the middle of April last, the accused went to the bakery of Abdul Gani to serve him with a summons, but the latter was not there. When the accused was returning, he saw Abdul Gani's servants, Ismail Kanji (the complainant) who was purchasing sugar at a grocer's. The accused suddenly pounced upon him saying "you are Abdul Gani's man?", and severely stabbed him with a knife several times. The accused then absconded chased by a crowd, and was ultimately arrested by the police

On a unanimous verdict of guilty, his Lordship sentenced him to 7 years rigorous imprisonment.

Her Lordship then increased the provisional maintenance to Rs. 90 per month.

FINANCES OF SPINNING INDUSTRY

A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION

COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION'S QUESTIONNAIRE

LONDON, July 11.

Questionnaire issued by the Master Cotton Spinners' Associations to the members concerning the capitalisation of mills asks that details should be supplied not later than July 24. It announces its intention of making searching investigation into the present financial position of the spinning industry with a view ultimately to establish a sounder basis, and urges that the information should be freely and correctly given It emphasises that privacy is assured. Details are sought only with regard to reconstructed firms relating to overdrafts, loans, debentures, interest rates, share-capital etc.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. P. E. Percival, relinquished charge of his office as Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 30th June.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 30th June.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., assumed charge of the office of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 30th June.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., assumed charge of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 30th June.

Lieutenant D. C. Campbell-Miles of the 2nd Battalion, The South Wales Borderers, is appointed to act as the Aden Political Resident's Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 5th June.

Mr. Dahyabhai P. Shah to act temporarily as Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. S. A. M. Kadri.

With effect from 1st July, vice Rao Bahadur Girdharsing Maniram (retired). Mr. Hari Narayan Pimple to be Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., to officiate as First Grade Judge with effect from 1st July 1928.

Mr. Sambhajiaro Appasaheb Ghatge to do duty as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, vice Mr. G. B. Constantine, I.C.S.

Mr. G. B. Constantine, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, West Khandesh vice Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., appointed to act as Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for three months and four days followed by leave on half average pay for five months and 26 days with effect from 24th October next.

Mr. T. A. Andrew, Deputy Secretary to Government Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways), is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months with effect from 24th October 1928.

Mr. R. K. Joshi, Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on half average pay for two months on medical grounds in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. Gunwantrai M. Desai, High Court Pleador, shall continue to officiate as Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. R. K. Joshi, on leave.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh to act as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Nawabzada Mir Said Alam Khan, Barrister-at-Law, transferred.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

GOVERNMENT NOMINATIONS

The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have appointed the following persons to be members of the Board of the Poona City Municipality for the triennium commencing from the 16th August 1928:—

(1) Dr. D. K. Gorey, (2) Mr. Mahomed Sahabuddin, (3) Subedar B. S. Ghatge, (4) Rao Bahadur Hanmantram Ramnath, (5) Mr. G. K. Deshpande, LL.B.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Lalji Naranji, a member elected to the said Council by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau Constituency, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay calls upon the said constituency to elect, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 23rd day of July 1928.

In respect of the above election the following dates have been fixed:—

Monday, (16th July) for Nomination of candidates.

Tuesday, (17th July) for Scrutiny of nomination papers (Rule 11 (2) (b)).

Friday, (20th July), 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. for Voting.

Saturday, (21st July), at 11 a.m., at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer for counting of votes.

MR. NIMBKAR ON TRIAL

WHAT HAPPENED AT MEETING

CAN POLICE ENTER PRIVATE MEETINGS?

Anticipating another rush of the strikers to witness the Nimbkar Case, a strong complement of policemen and officers guarded the Mazagaon Police Court on Thursday. The showery weather, however, did not draw as large a crowd as was seen at Dadar Court on Tuesday and the few strikers that had turned up, on being requested by Mr. Nimbkar, left the premises peacefully.

Mr. Nimbkar, it will be recalled, was arrested and let out on bail on Friday last on a charge of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty at a meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union held on July 4. The case which was before the Fifth Court was, on an application of the accused, transferred to the Second Court, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Accordingly, Mr. G. R. Khairaz. Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, called up the case on Thursday. Mr. Barodia, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. A. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. S. B. Awar defended the accused.

Opening the prosecution case, Mr. Barodia said the complainant in the case was one Shripad Yeshwant Savant, a head constable writer, attached to the Bhoiwada Police Station. On July 4, he was deputed by Inspector Klein to attend the meeting of the B. B. and C. I Railway Union. Some time after the meeting commenced he was asked to leave the meeting as it was a private one. Complainant went into the office of the Social Service League in the same building and phoned to his superiors and took a seat there awaiting instruction. At this juncture, accused accompanied by about 20 Hindus entered the room and locked it from inside. Complainant was caught hold of by the accused and another man now absconding, and was being dragged. In the meantime one Sahasrabudhe the cashier in the S. S. L. Office came into the room when the accused after some conversation left the room.

INSPECTOR KLEIN'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Klein, in charge of the Bhoiwada Police Station, was the first prosecution witness examined. Witness said S. Y. Savant was the head constable writer under him. Witness usually deputed him to attend all meetings within the jurisdiction of Bhoiwada. On July 4, on learning that a meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union was to be held that evening, he deputed the head constable writer to attend it. Witness produced a handbill announcing the meeting. Witness saw Savant again in the evening when he complained that he had been assaulted in the office of the Social Service League where he had gone to send a telephonic message to the police station in connection with the meeting. He mentioned the name of Mr. Nimbkar and another Hindu as his assailants. Witness recorded the head constable writer's statement. Next day, witness reported the matter to the Superintendent E. Division and took action treating the first statement as the first information.

Q.: Had you any information that there was going to be any disorder there?

A.: No. I had no direct information.

Court: What do you mean?

Witness: I had no direct information that the meeting was called for the purpose of committing a cognizable offence or designs to commit it.

Witness apprehended there might be a strike. Witness wanted to find out whether there was going to be a railway strike involving a breach of peace or not.

Witness did not apprehend there was going to be any breach of peace at the place of the meeting.

NO RIGHT TO GO TO PRIVATE MEETING.

Q.: Has a police officer a right to go to a private meeting?

A.: He has no right. As we had been allowed previously to do so I sent our man this time.

Witness, proceeding, said he did not record first information because he had a very busy night and, secondly, he wanted to consult his superintendent as to what action was to be taken. First information was usually recorded at the first opportunity when policemen were assaulted. It was not always necessary to consult the Superintendent before recording a statement, as first information and the accused Nimbkar was subsequently arrested. The other assailant could not be traced. Witness also recorded the statements of Sergeant Power and Sahasrabudhe. The accused was arrested by Sub-Inspector Sawant on the 6th instant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari witness said he had read the circular announcing the meeting.

Q.: Did you think it was a public meeting?

A.: I did not worry whether the meeting was private or public.

To a further question witness said hitherto his men had attended all meetings including the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union's, and he considered it his right to send them.

Q.: You said you gave orders to the writer to attend the meeting? Under what section did you do so?

A.: Under section 32 (clause b).

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Shripad Yeshwant Savant, head constable writer attached to Bhoiwada Police Station and the complainant in the case, was the next witness called. Under instruction from Inspector Klein, witness said he attended the meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union on July 4, at 5-45 p.m. Witness took his seat in the first row facing the platform. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Jhabvala. After the meeting had lasted for 20 minutes, the President requested the C. I. D. reporters to leave the meeting.

Two Poona C. I. D. reporters left the hall and witness remained there. Half an hour after this there was some discussion about gratuity.

Court: To whom?

Witness: To the audience! (laughter).

Witness said Mr. Bradley made some sarcastic remarks about the police.

Court: There is no wonder in it. What did he say?

Witness: He referred to the C. I. D. reporters as "creeping serpents."

Witness was requested by Mr. Jhabvala to leave the hall. Witness told him that "he was entitled to sit according to law" and also under instructions from his superior officer. Messrs. Bradley and Jhabvala ordered the audience to drive witness out of the hall as it was a private meeting.

Court: Then I suppose you thought discretion was better part of valour! (Laughter).

As the situation appeared to be critical, witness left the hall and went to the Office of the Social Service League. Witness took permission of one Mr. P. G. Naik and telephoned to the Bhoiwada Police Station. Sergeant William received the message. Witness told the Sergeant what had happened and to convey the message to Inspector Klein.

Witness awaited orders and took his seat in the Social Service League Office. Witness heard accused shouting that the police had not left and was in the Office. Then the accused accompanied by 20 other Hindus came in the S. S. L. Office and surrounded witness. One of the accused's companions closed the door of the Office from inside. Accused caught hold of witness' left hand and another Hindu caught hold of his right hand to drag him. But witness stood his ground. Somebody then tapped the door which was closed and it was opened. Mr. Sahasrabudhe came up there and ordered accused and his companions to leave the premises saying that the office was not let out to the meeting. He further remarked that he did not want any rowdyism and that he did not like to see violence being used towards witness. Witness told accused and Sahasrabudhe that he was waiting there under orders from his superior officers who were shortly expected there. Before Sergeant Power came there, accused and his companions had left the Social Service League Office.

As the meeting was stopped a little later Sergeant Power and witness remained in the S. S. L. Office till 8-15. Witness then returned to the police station. The same night witness told Inspector Klein and the Superintendent what had happened in the meeting. He gave his statement to Inspector Klein, next morning.

The case was then adjourned to Friday.

INDIAN STATE PEOPLES' CASE

PLEA FOR PRESENTATION BEFORE AUTHORITIES

DEPUTATION TO GO TO ENGLAND

The fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference was held in its Office at Ashoka Building, Princess Street, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Sjt. A. V. Thakker. After detailed discussions the following resolution was adopted:—

In view of the impending constitutional changes in the status of the Indian States and the activities of some of the leading Indian Princes in connection with the work of the Butler Committee, this Committee is of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary to send a deputation to England to place the case of the people of the Indian States before the British public. It, therefore, authorises the President of the Conference to take all necessary steps for the proper presentation of the peoples' case before the authorities concerned, and resolves to send a deputation consisting of the President, the General Secretary and Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C., to England as soon as convenient.

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IBN SAUD'S DECLARATION TO MECCA PILGRIMS

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE KISWAH

(From a Correspondent.)

MECCA, May 25.

The Haj season is at its height. Pilgrims have come from all over the world: from Khiva, Bokhara, India, Burmah, the Phillipine Islands, Java, Egypt, Tripoli, Algeciras and Morocco.

A HISTORIC EVENT.

An event that will go down to posterity as a glorious landmark in history, took place on the 5th Zilhaz when the Secretary to His Majesty the King was at home at the "Conference Hall" to all the notables that have come for the Haj. The guests included His Majesty's brothers, the Princes Mohammad and Abdullah, his sons Faisal and Mohammad, the Sultan of Shahar, the sons of the ruler of Quttar, His Highness the Shaikh al-Sinnousi, Ahmed Pasha Albasil and Omar Azzam (Egypt), Ismail Guznavi and Abdul Qadir Kasuri (India) and the deputation to His Majesty from Imam Yahya of Yemen. At 10 o'clock the King with his party, arrived in seven cars, smilingly shook hands with all presents and occupied the chair specially placed for him.

As a preliminary to the opening of the Kiswah, His Majesty's Secretary delivered a brief address. For the first time in the History of Islam, the Kiswah had been prepared in the Hedjaz only the belt and the curtain (worked in gold) having been prepared by His Majesty's order and at his expense at Delhi by Benares artisans.

Then a Hedjazee Arab spoke praising His Majesty as the Hero of Islam, as the man who had revived hopes of a brilliant future for the Arabs and as a ruler unmatched in Arab history since the early Caliphs. He also described the prosperity that Hedjaz has enjoyed since its amalgamation with His Majesty's kingdom.

He was followed by Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi who in a long address, detailed the history of the Holy Carpet and how it was stopped by Egypt. He prayed for the long life and success of the King.

The curtain and the belt were then exhibited to the assembly which appreciated them very much.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

His Majesty then said that no Muslim nation that followed the true and original religion of Islam should be afraid about itself.

Abdur Rahman Azzam of Egypt spoke of the reverence and love in which the King was held, and of the hopes which he inspired. He considered the people of Central Arabia alone to be capable of leading the Arabs.

The King before he rose to go again, said that he and his people followed the true and original religion as delivered by Mohammad in the Kuran and the Hadis. They believed in nothing else and would never countenance any other form.

THE ROYAL DINNER.

The King invited all present to a dinner at the Royal Palace the next day (Friday). Five hundred guests enjoyed the delicious dinner that was served. After dinner, addresses were delivered by several persons. Mr. Zafar Ali Khan also read an Urdu elulogising the King. The function then came to a close. All the guests were full of admiration for the King and prayed to God for his prosperity and victory.

THANA DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

IS D. WELLS A NATIONALIST?

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In a wire from a local correspondent from Thana published in the "Chronicle" on Thursday it is stated that Mr. Chhotalal Shroff and Dr. Wells were unanimously elected Chairman and vice Chairman, respectively of the District School Board which was a success of the Nationalists party. I would like to know through the columns of your paper if Dr. Wells is really a nationalist as there is a report current and which is very widely circulated that Dr. Wells is a Recruiting Agent of labour for Assam plantations. I hope this report is not correct and shall be glad if Dr. Wells will kindly contradict it as it is unthinkable that a nationalist would stoop to work as a labour agent to send his own countrymen to Assam in the bondage of the capitalists.—Yours etc.

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BHAVNAGAR PRINCE'S APPRECIATION

(From a Correspondent.)

On his return from England, His Highnes the Minor Maharajah Saheb of Bhavnagar was kind enough to halt the special traini at Vartej station. Antiyaja Ashram (Depressed Class Home) Students garlanded His Highness the Maharajasaheb with their own hand-spun yarn in a Mandap specially erected at the Vartej Station for the purpose by the Ashram. The Maharajasaheb was delighted to see the Antiyaja Ashram students. In appreciation, he has been pleased to give a donation of Rs. 100 to the institution. The trustees and the students of the Ashram are highly indebted to His Highness the Maharajasaheb for so kindly showing his sympathy for the

DOG PILLS FOR QUININE

SANDHURST CANDIDATE FALLS A VICTIM.

LAHORE, July 12.

Mr. Pritam Singh, the sixteen year old son of Lakha Singh, sub-Registrar of Kasur who was due shortly to sail for England to join the Sandhurst Military College met with his death under tragic circumstances at Hoshiarpur, where he had gone to stay with his cousin Amar Singh, an income tax officer. It is stated that Amar Singh and other members of the family, including the deceased were suffering from malaria, and they sent for quinine pills from their friend, a district medical officer. The pills that they received were duly taken by them. Immediately afterwards Mr. Pritam Singh showed effects of poisoning and died, and it was then discovered that dog pills had been taken by them instead of quinine. The Civil Surgeon, the Assistant Civil Surgeon and other doctors in the station were at once sent for to save the lives of the other members of the family including Mr. Ahluwalia, beer placed into the hands of the police, and the pills have been sent to the Chemical Examiner, Lahore.—A. P.

JUTE CROP IN 1928

DECREASE IN AREA OF CULTIVATION

CALCUTTA, July 11.

A preliminary forecast of the jute crop in 1928 in Bihar, Orissa and Assam issued to-day states that the estimated area under jute in the three provinces in the present season is 31,66,200 acres, being a decrease of 2,07,900 acres or about six per cent. compared with the figure for the year 1927. The consolidated figures are: Bengal, including Coochbehar and Tripura States 27,11,200 acres, Bihar and Orissa 2,47,000 acres and Assam 2,08,000

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ALL-INDIA SWADESHI BAZAR

The All-India Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition will hold its seventh session in Poona from 10th August to 10th October next. During the past six years, the institution has served the cause of Indian industry in many ways. From this year the Exhibition Committee intends starting an illustrated yearly periodical called "Swadeshi Bazar" for affording publicity to Indian manufactures, containing information dealing with industrial topics and the development of Indian industries. The Committee also proposes to publish a calendar for 1929 for

Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

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LATE CHANG TSO-LIN AND JAPAN

SECRET PACT

£2,000,000 FOR CONCESSIONS

SHANGHAI (By Mail).

The text of a secret treaty signed on March 19 between Chang Tso-lin and Japan has been published recently in Chinese newspapers. Yang Yu Fing, one of the generals of the Northern Army, acted for Chang Tso-lin, while Japan was represented by her Minister to Peking, Yoshizawa. The treaty contains ten clauses, providing, amongst other things, that:—

(1) In order to combat the Bolshevist threat Japan will be allowed to send troops into China, to aid the Chinese Government.

(2) The military expenses will be shared and will include the furnishing of munitions by China to the Japanese troops.

(3) The Japanese Government will provide approximately £2,272,000 for military expenses in consideration for which she will be allowed to construct three railway lines in Manchuria.

(4) China will accord a "privileged situation" to Japan in the provinces of Fougtien, Shantung and Fengtien.

(5) The Chinese Government will not yield the six districts named above with the islands which are dependent on them as concessions to any other interests.

(6) The ports of Dairen and Port Arthur, with surrounding territory, as well as Kuan-Tung, will be retained by Japan.

(7) Tsing Tao and the bay of Kiao-Tehcou will be leased to Japan for ninety-nine years.

(8) No other railway running parallel to the South Manchurian railway will be constructed by China.

The treaty further contains provision for the continued observance of the twenty-one demands relating to Japanese interests in China, formulated by Japan in January, 1915, and accepted, as the result of pressure brought to bear by Yuan Shikhai, then Chinese President, in May of that year.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Another body is reported to have been recovered from among the debris after the Railway disaster at Belur bringing the total of dead to twenty two.—A. P.

Trichinopoly, July 10.—The Dindigal-Palni-Pollachi Railway line is expected to be ready for public traffic from September.—A. P.

LAHORE, July 10.

The Maharaaj of Patiala has donated Rs. 1,000 to the fifth All-India Oriental Conference, to be held at Lahore on the 19th November.—A. P.

Simla.—The latest reports from Kulu with regard to the epidemic are reassuring. No fresh cases occurred at Mandi on the 7th and 8th and Kangra District has also reported no fresh cases.—A. P.

Delhi.—The Softa Hindu Relief Committee at a meeting condemned the "one-sided and unjust" report of the enquiry by Mr. Martin and called upon the Hindu public to assist the Committee to vindicate the truth of the whole affair in a court of law by defending the accused. The Committee issued an appeal for Rs. 10,000 to the Hindu public to help the sufferers with material and legal aid.—A. P.

Calcutta, July 11.—The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah to-day committed to session Santiram Mondal, Assistant Secretary of the East Indian Railway Labour Union on the charge of perjury and bringing a false charge against Mr. Mould, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Lillooah Workshops, in connection with the Bamungachee Shooting.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar M. A. Raste and Sardar Sir Bomanji A. Dalal at Government House, Ganeshkind on Tuesday the 10th instant.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India accompanied by Major F. A. Macartney, Captain K. C. D. Dawson and Captain C. B. Birwood left Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras arrived here by a special train and immediately left for Bellary reaching there tomorrow.—A. P.

Bombay July 11.—The Publicity Officer B. B. & C. I. Railway writes: The B. B & C. I. and N. W. Railways P & O Punjab Express leaves Bombay at 1 p.m., on Friday the 13th July 1928 with Mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12-50 p.m. and Larore at 9 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 7-35 a.m. on Sunday.—A. P.

Geneva.—The coloured American chauffeur John Coates was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay one franc damages. His revolver was confiscated.—Reuter.

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"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes :—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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MURDER ON HENDERSON LINER

BUTLER FOUND DEAD NEAR PORT SUDAN

RANGOON, July 10.

When the Henderson Liner "Pegu" arrived here this morning, Commander Lusk reported to the Rangoon Police the murder of Butler Munzoor Hussein on board during the voyage, accusing Golam Rahman of the crime. It is alleged that a few hours before the arrival of the vessel at Port Sudan, the butler was found dead in the saloon deck corridor with a severe knife wound in the throat. The case is under enquiry—A. P.

COMEDY OF IDENTIFICATION

"VICTIM" TURNS UP AT "MURDERERS' TRIAL

LAHORE, July 10.

The Superintendent of Police, Jhang, reports an interesting case of faulty identification. During the month of March, a highly decomposed corpse was recovered from a canal and identified as that of one Karam Ali by his parents. The post mortem examination failed to reveal the cause of death. The parents of Karam Ali stated that their son had abducted a woman as a result of which he had been abducted by one Shera and four others, and killed. A case was registered under Section 364, and 304, I. P. C., and the persons accused of the murder were sent up for trial. While the case was pending, however, Karam Ali appeared alive and well, and stated that he was not abducted by anyone.—A. P

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 13 1928

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EAST AND WEST

TURKEY'S TWO NEW SUBMARINES

NEW MARKET FOR AMERICA

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 21.

My excellent correspondent and very good friend in Constantinople sends me some little living pictures of life in the ex-Capital of Turkey.

Constantinople has hardly recovered from the excitement of the fifth drawing of the Fourth Turkish Aviation Lottery the profits of which go to the Aviation League for the buying of airplanes. The same enthusiasm attends the plans to purchase airplanes for the nation as was aroused by the Donanma Djemieti (Fleet Society) in the pre-war days. That Society was largely instrumental in raising the money to pay for the vessels, the Rechadie, the Sultan Osman and the Fatih. Those vessels were, in fact, partly paid for, but the rest of the story is one of annals of the events that led to the Great War.

The present effort has behind it not only patriotism but the hope of fortune. 60,000 tickets were issued at £T100 (that is one hundred Turkish pounds Rs. 170) but, for people of moderate means, a large portion of these tickets were divided into tenths value about Rs. 17, the latter even being payable by instalments. The drawings are held in instalments synchronising with the instalment periods for the payments, and the first prize in each drawing rises from 40 to 60 thousands £T. For the sixth and final drawing, which will take place on July 11th, the thrilling figure of £T 300,000 for the first prize, and two and one third millions Turkish pounds for the total prizes, will raise excitement to fever pitch.

The drawings take place in the Large Hall of the University in Stamboul, which used to be the Ministry of War in old days. The drawings are conducted in the presence of everyone who can squeeze in and with elaborate precautions for absolute fairness. Two wheels are used worked by electricity in one being the numbers (on pieces of paper rolled round little leaden rods so that they shall roll about freely) and in the other the pieces of paper, similarly rolled, showing the prizes. Little girls do the actual drawing and they are changed at intervals. Everybody goes in for the lottery, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews and foreigners and there is no hint of any crookedness. The principal winners' names, addresses and sometimes pictures are published in the papers. Last month one of the most picturesque items was a taxi-driver named Haroun al Rashid (if you please) who won with a tenth of a ticket the amount of £T2,000.

TWO NEW SUBMARINES.

Turkey's two new submarines, built in Holland because under the Treaty of Versailles Germans cannot build submarines in their own country) are the "Birindji In Eunu" and the "Ikindji In Eunu." This means "First in Eunu" and "Second In Eunu," "In Eunu" being the name of the place where one of the most celebrated battles of Turkey's War of Independence was fought. They arrived at Constantinople and anchored off the Palace of Dolma Baghtche, from the balcony of which the Ghazi inspected them. They arrived flying the Dutch flag which with all due ceremonial was replaced by the Turkish flag. Turkey, many years ago, had two Holland submarines but Sultan Abdul Hamid was so afraid of them (as he was of his own fleet) that he let them rot in the Golden Horn and, except for some small submarines sent by Germany overland in sections and put together at Constantinople during the Great War, Turkey has never before had any underwater craft.

TURKISH MODERNISM.

The "Powers" sorting and classifying machines ordered from America to sort and tabulate the results of the last Turkish Census have arrived in Angora and, under the control of Monsieur Jacquart, Director-General of Statistics, will be set to work as soon as their electrical motive power is arranged. It will be remembered that the gross preliminary figures published gave Turkey a population of something over 14,000,000 and Constantinople one of about 800,000 as against the 1,000,000 it was generally, but quite arbitrarily, supposed to possess. Of course the transfer of the Capital to Angora may have brought about a reduction.

FAILURES.

A local epidemic of business failures has rather depressed those who were building on rapid Turkish commercial progress, but a close analysis of the facts show that these traders (Turks and non-Turks in about equal proportions) were simply caught through lack of business methods, not to say rash speculation. The chief and first failure was that of the very old-established firm of "Avoundouk zade Brothers" which some years ago passed by death from its founder into those of his heirs. The principal partner having been (after the term of office of the big tobacco merchant "Kavalali Hussein Bay") President of the Constantinople Chamber of Commerce the scandal was all the greater. It appears that this firm had long been insolvent but had faked balance sheets and its position generally and had thus been assisted by various banks. It had ordered goods from Italy when the Lira was low and, instead of 'then' providing for the liras falling due later on when the bills had to be met, it preferred to speculate on a further fall in the Italian Lira whereas the latter went up. As a result, having already, because of its financial difficulties, been obliged to hypothecate to banks even goods recently arrived in order to raise cash, the crash came and the Italian exporters will be lucky if they get anything at all since most of the Avoundouk zades' assets are mortgaged with the local banks against individual and preferential debts.

The crisis is now believed to be past and no anticipation is felt of any further failures as a consequence of those which have already taken place. It might be mentioned that the brothers Avoundouk zade have been reckless in their private expenditure and this has no doubt in no small measure contributed to their business troubles.

AMANULLAH LEAVES MEMENTOS.

His Majesty King Amanullah, as a token of his appreciation of his enthusiastic reception at Constantinople and the great hospitality shown him, has charged his Ambassador Goulam Djelani Khan, to make the following donations in his name: £T 12,000 to the poor patients in Angora "Model Hospital", also for the employes of the establishment in question; £T9,000 to the poor of Constantinople; £T 7,700 to the police in attendance on him during his stay as well as to the employes of the trains in which he travelled and to the crew of the s.s. "Izmir" (Smyrna) in which he came from Sebastopol and sailed to Batoum and, last of all, £T400 to Turkey's famous centenarian, Zaro Agha, who is said to be 144 years old and is one of the messengers of the Constantinople Municipality.

A NEW MARKET FOR AMERICA.

The new pro-African magazine "Africa," published by Mr. Duse Mohamed Ali at 55 West Second St. New York City (room 639) is at present represented by a special floating issue dated June 1928, price 25 cents. It is to herald the starting of regular issues, later in the year or early in 1929, for which subscriptions are now invited. The subscribers will be entitled to receive fourteen numbers (presumably issues, or "all different." as the auctioneers say) for their twelve month subscription of Rs. 7, post paid. No. V. P. P. or free copies.

Gratuitous contributions on African subjects are invited, and they must be accompanied by stamped addressed envelope or reply coupon, to ensure return of MS. Address for editorial matter as well as publication is as above.

"Africa" will therefore start off from January 1929 as the monthly organ of the "Continental African Publishing Corporation." W. Tete Ansa, President; D. Mohamed Ali, Vice-President. "The Native African Union of America," W. Tete Ansa Patron, D. Mohamed Ali Ditto.; "The Confidential African Information Bureau," etc.

COMMERCIALISM UNADORNED.

The first glance through the well-printed pages gives the impression that there is little here that will tend to the emancipation of the coloured world from the dominion of alien empires. The general tone is that of commercial appeal to rulers and imperial captains to seek their interests in opening up relations with coloured men of business. We may be wrong, but that is the impression made, and we are sure no other will be made on the mass of "men in the street." Such an orthodox and regular attitude will tend to obviate in advance the antagonism which Garvey's virile harebrained propaganda aroused. It is to be supposed that the "Native African Union of America" is the modern attempt to reproduce the enthusiasm of the Garvey movement by safe and painless methods.

The following is the statement of the aims of the organ and its promoters:—

"Africa has been established for the purpose of supplying commercial, social and political information about the African Continent to an interested American public. Arrangements have been made with indigenous writers to supply accurate, first-hand information with regard to conditions, as well as supply the American Manufacturer with a field for commercial enterprise.

Some 3,000 years B. C., Africa exported civilization to Europe. In 1928 she exports raw materials to Europe and America. Africa to-day needs American manufactured goods. America needs African raw materials. America must find new markets if she is to survive commercially. She must also be in direct touch with the sources of raw materials which have become increasingly necessary to her existence. She must also be authoritatively informed that Africa is not a country of savages, or semi-savages, as she has been told so often by irresponsible travellers."

BULLETIN OF THE IRAN LEAGUE

JUNE NUMBER

The June issue of the "Bulletin" of the Iran League which is issued in the last week of each month, reveals the identity of the author of the brilliant series of articles on "The place of Persia in the History of Islam," which has been appearing in its columns. Prof. Margoliouth—he is the author—does ample justice to the Persian element in Islamic culture. The final instalment where the Laudian Professor proves that Persia was an indirect saviour of European culture has a topical and arresting interest. Mr. Arthur Pope, of the Art Institute of Chicago has something new to say on the arts of Iran. The discoveries due mostly to Sir Aurel Stein prove that the politically uncertain Waziristan of to-day was Avesta land at one time. Sir Denision Ross, whose name is unpardonably misspelt "Rose", the Director of the School of Oriental Studies, appeals to the Parsis to supply the really long-felt want of a Chair of Iranian research in England where, since the demise of the great Pahlavi leader West, there is no representative of old Iranian studies. Mr. Mustafa Khan Fateh, the authority on Persia's economics, congratulates the "Iran League" and believes that the "Bulletin" was absolutely essential to acquaint the Parsis of India with their brethren (both Mussalman and Parsi) of Persia. Mr. Fakirji Bharucha displays his familiarity with technical arts which may be adapted to Persia's requirements. The Editor thanks some of his honorary juvenile assistants. "Courteous young men of means or of ambition and energy may always participate in the preparation of the "Bulletin".

The interview with Queen Souriya on the evils of purdah appears both in Persian and in an English translation by Mr. Taher Rezwi, M. A. "Once some Persian captives" says Queen Souriya" "were brought before the second Khalifa Omar, and with the exception of Shahbanu and her sisters, the daughters of Yazdajrd, all the ladies of the Court were without veil". Lector Jehangir Javadia of Hamburg reviews German works on Iranian subjects with his accustomed erudite brevity. This Parsi scholar would appear to be one of the few who have fully imbibed the spirit of critical research. The "Bulletin" is obviously deeply indebted to this scholar. How long will the Parsis condemn him to Hamburg? The time and fare tables of the Persian Air Service for the first time appear here in English in an India periodical. No publication relating to Persia appears without evidencing Mr. P. D. Marker's beneficence. Here are illustrations of the boys of his charity school of Yezd, —at desk and at drill.

The short-comings of the very useful monthly are obvious on the face of it. One's main quarrel with the Editor from whom one expects higher things is with regard to his silence on crucial questions of the day. He misses a valuable opportunity when he seems by his studied silence to acquiesce in the atrocious tosh which is dumped about Persia by sentimentalists in a section of the Indian Press. It is hoped more among the younger generation of the Parsis with literary education and natural bend will come forward to help Mr. G. K. Nariman who should be supported at least by his community and encouraged to give of his best in his capacity of a practised and widely known member of his profession.

A scene from "Hoor-e-Arab", which will be shown shortly at the Globe Cinema.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

AMANULLAH AND THE SIKHS

The Director of the Industries Department of this province, Chaudhari Wajid Husain, died on the 27th June as the result of heart-failure. The Chaudhari had entered the Provincial service in 1903 as Deputy Collector and was made the Director a few years before his death. He belonged to the family of a well-known Talukdar. A great feature of his character was that he was never influenced by the Hindu-Muslim dissensions. In his death our province has lost an able officer.—"Bande Mataram."

"We had foretold in the very beginning that the Bardoli struggle would not end so easily. Events have now proved that we were right. Government have put themselves under a severe test and time has now arrived when the Bardoli Satyagraha should be vigorously pursued so that Government's weapons of oppression might become blunt. We are fully convinced that truth will ultimately prevail.—"Tej."

With regard to the repairing work of the Zinat Mahal we are now informed that the Patiala Durbar has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs. The people of Delhi are of opinion that it is quite possible that hidden treasures may be discovered as the Begums and the servants of the Zinat Mahal had left all their belongings, including ornaments and jewellery, in the Mahal at the time they ran away for their lives during the Mutiny. —"Hamdard."

MOUNTAIN NUMBER!

"Milap" of Lahore has announced that it will publish its "Pahar Number" (Mountain Number) in the first week of July. We shall now, very soon of course, hear about "Tree Number", "River Number", and so on. We congratulate the organisers of this paper on showing such originality.—"Roznama-e-Khilafat."

On the return of King Amanullah Khan to Kabul, the Sikhs of that place wanted to present a separate address of welcome. But the Afghan Government did not like the idea and said that welcome would be accorded to the King on behalf of all the people. In our opinion the Sikhs should not protest against the decision of Afghan Government. When all the Afghans are according a welcome to the King, there is no necessity why the Sikhs of Afghanistan should present a separate address of welcome. In this respect we are in complete agreement with the Afghan Government.—"Akali."

To say that the arrangements at the last Haj were quite satisfactory, and totally wrong. There were many collisions between motor lorries, resulting in the death of several Hajis. Muhammad Sadiq, 'rais' of Baghbanpura, was looted, although Ibn Saud has promised to compensate him. In spite of such things, Messrs. Zafar Ali Khan and M. Ismail Ghaznavi are carrying on a propaganda in favour of Sultan Ibn Saud.—"Siyasat."

Some 40 Afghan students passed via Delhi on their way to Afghanistan. Some local Mussalmans were present at the station to accord them welcome.—"Tej."

Sir Abdul Qadir has requested Dr. Iqbal to reconsider his decision with regard to his resignation from the Muslim League. Let us see whether Dr. Iqbal is entrapped or not.—"Pratap."

A Turkish wrestler has been sent to Germany in order to study modern games there. He will stay there for two months and after his return measures will be taken to introduce them in Turkey.—"As-Siyasat."

"The huge sacrifices which the poor peasants of Bardoli are to-day making for a trifling question of principle, afford a glorious example in the political agitation of the country. In the end Government will have to yield to the demands of the Satyagrahis. The whole country is with the heroes of Bardoli and from every nook and corner of this vast land voices of sympathy are being raised. Long live Bardoli. It is to be hoped that this struggle will teach Government to be cautious, in future, about their irresponsible actions."—"Hamdam."

"Al-Moqattam" states that the sword presented by Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha to King Amanullah Khan, is valued at 20,000 guineas.—"Zamindar."

A MUSLIM SAVES A HINDU BOY.

"Yesterday a Hindu boy, Dataram by name, went to the Jumna for bathing. By chance he reached the mid-stream and was about to be drowned. A Mussalman, Qadir Ali by name, who was fishing near that very place, happened to observe the drowning boy. He at once jumped into the water and succeeded in saving the boy. The police have made recommendations for a reward to be given to Qadir Ali.—"Hamdard."

In the course of an interview granted to a correspondent of "Al-Balagh", Saiyed Muhammad Al-Bakir of Bahrein observes:—"As long as I remained in the Hejaz, I did not hear a word about the alleged conspiracy. In my opinion it is a mere figment of the brain."—"Hamdard."

The Agent to Sultan Ibn Saud has stated to a correspondent of "Al-Balagh" that he does not know anything about the conspiracy in which Maulana Shaukat Ali's name is mentioned. He assured the correspondent that "the relations between Imam Yehya and Sultan Ibn Saud are most friendly."—"Hamdard."

On the night of Thursday last, at about 10 o'clock, Shaikh Zikr-ur-Rahman, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, breathed his last, and on the morning he was laid at rest in the Qabristan belonging to the Punjabis of Delhi. The deceased had great practice in the criminal courts and it was he who had defended Abdul Rashid. The deceased's father is still alive. The deceased leaves 2 daughters by his first wife, one son by his second wife while the third has none. The last two wives survive. We express our sympathies to the deceased's brothers Haji Sirajuddin and Muhammad Siddiq and pray that his soul may enjoy everlasting peace.—"Hamdard."

Nawab Moinuddaulah of the Asmanjah Paegah, Hyderabad, has generously given Rs. 10,000 to the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan.—"Zamana."

IS SOCIAL BOYCOTT JUSTIFIED?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reports of excommunication and social boycott are now coming from Bardoli villages. I will quote one specific instance. In Surbhon two gentlemen from among the Desais of the village have been excommunicated, by the Desai Panchayat of Surbhon. These people have paid up their land revenues to the Government. The question that follows is "Is social boycott justified"?

We talk of self-determination and conviction and action in accordance with the dictates of the conscience. Our very fight with the Government is based on conviction. Mr. Vallabhbhai had declared in the beginning that the weapon of social boycott has never been resorted to. He contradicted the Collector on this point. We find in practice that people who are either by their conviction not prepared to sacrifice anything or through their weakness are unable to stand the strain necessary in such a movement as one in progress in Bardoli, are subjected to coercion by social boycott. Is this not a compulsion to force them to be dragged in, inspite of their unwillingness and weakness. They have certainly not committed a criminal offence and I for one undoubtedly protest against this method. I refrain from making comments on the Panchayats at present as to how they function in their dilapidate form, but I feel we are going back to the 19th century. Independence is the slogan of the time and I think we cannot justify an action of this kind on the part of the majority of handling the minority.

Patriotism is inspired from within and can never come through compulsion from without. Will you, Mr. Editor, give your verdict on this issue?. If this method is encouraged I feel sure there will shortly be a breach in the present solidarity. I should like to request leaders like Messrs. Nariman and Munshi etc., to give their opinion on this issue.—Yours etc.,

VILE PARLE, July 10.

RAMNIK D. DESAI.

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